

True. Unexpected taste

at only

MG TAR



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking is Dangerous to Your Health.

Regular and Menthol: 5 mg."tar", 0.4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. 1977.



TIME

A Letter from the Publisher

He was already in the boarding area at La Guardia Airport, his bags in hand, when the message came. No, he was not to fly off to Maine in pursuit of a story on as-

tronomy. On this Monday morning he was to hurry back to the Time-Life Building and begin work on a fascinating and complex medical story. Associate Editor Frederic Golden returned to his office and joined the other members of TIME's medicine team: Senior Editor Leon Jaroff and Reporter-Researchers Adrianne Jucius and F. Sydnor Vanderschmidt. Together they began to sift through the evidence and collect data for this week's cover story on the approaching birth of the world's first test-tube baby.

Golden had a head start on the job. As an undergraduate at New York University, he had been a pre-med student until deciding that his interest in writing was so strong that his future was in journalism. Since joining TIME in 1967, Golden has written stories not only on medicine but science. Golden and picture of fetus environment and behavior as well. He feels this week's cover was his most challenging. Says Golden: "It hits awfully close to home. It deals with the very beginning of life,

and it also raises all sorts of fears we wanted to address The first obligation was to explain just what had happened -and what had not-but the story had other important dimensions. The serious moral questions raised by conception in a laboratory are considered in a separate story; a second analyzes the differences between conception of a baby outside the mother's body and the technique of cloning. Another aspect of the story presented quite a different jour-se carrie nalistic problem: London's Associated Newspa-

pers had bought the exclusive rights to publicize the event from the parents, and the doctors maintained complete secrecy as well. Under the direction of London Bureau Chief Bonnie Angelo. TIME's correspondents nonetheless managed to turn up firm facts on the sequestered Brown family and Drs. Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards. Correspondent Art White covered the Oldham hospital, where the birth will take place, and observed a kind of press corps Keystone Kops comedy in which "Newsmen frantically fertilized and reimplanted in their own papers the daily crop of rumors.

White did get through to the Steptoe home, but the cloistered doctor declined to be interviewed. Not one to be unkind, his wife reported that the doctor was, indeed, a TIME reader. Meanwhile, fortunately, the search for information on

both sides of the Atlantic had turned up the most important facts on one of the most important medical stories in years.



John a. Meyers

Index

Cover: Illustration by Roger Huyssen. 10

Cover: As the first 'test-tube baby" is about to be born. many people are asking if this extraordiblessed-a boon to in fertile women-or the beginning of a Faustian nightmare. See MEDICINE



World: After Middle East talks behind a British moat, Menachem Begin has an unintentional TV hit. ► Strong words at the OAU summit. > Peking's new big-power diplomacy. ▶ Asia's pirates still make victims walk the plank.



Leadership: Nearing mid-term, Carter is in deep trouble, and the weak and inconsistent leadership style. With criticism mounting. Washington is wondering: Will Jimmy be See NATION

16 Nation

Carter's chief adviser volved in a drug case and resigns. ▶ Headin October, Congress

▶ Georgia Senator Talmadge, lonely and

American Scene Aficionados of history.

war battle it out in Ann Arbor, Mich., at the annual confer-

Economy & Business down inflation. > The Bonn summit brings

76 Art ing a London exhibition of the great alle-

The Khmer Rouge

treme-and de-

carried their ideology

Essay

45 Science

With the help of venal archaeologists. grave robbers are rob-

78 Books

origins of the Decladence. ▶ Sherlock

46

20

Law How fair is Soviet iustice? Not very, at least when politics is in-

Cinema Hearts Club Band never does catch the heat . Foul Play has Chevy Chase, but not

49 Theater

The summer blahs have skipped Broadare brightening the Rialto. A guide to the best hits in town.

5 Letters 49 Milestones 73 People

TME is guidalised weekly at the subscription price of \$31 per year, by Time Inc., \$41 N. Fairbanks Court, Chicago, III. 60611, Principal office. Reckelleinr C. james 8, Patelly, Prescent Edward Patrick Lendan, Fressurer, Charles 8 Best, Secretary, Second class postage (86:5800) paid at Chicago, III., and at additional 0.1978 femiles. Inc. Ingifest reserved. Recordacción on whologo in mars automatismos.

With an x-ray like this, you can have exploratory surgery without the surgery.

This is a new kind of x-ray picture. Hailed as being as important to medicine as the discovery of x-ray itself.

It was made by a new unit called a Computerized Tomographic Scanner. It makes <u>cross-sectional</u> views of any part of the head or body. (Imagine being able to examine any single slice of bread in a loaf — without removing it from the loaf!) In less than five seconds, the General Electric

Scanner takes tens of thousands of x-ray readings. Then a computer assembles them in a single view like the large one below.

X-ray pictures like this can provide more detail than ordinary x-rays.



They help doctors locate tumors. Identify cancers. Analyze problems of the brain, kidney, pancreas, heart and many other organs. See many things they could never

see before without exploratory surgery, as in the case shown here.

Thomas Edison, who helped found GE, built an x-ray machine as early as 1898. But his machine, like all those in the early days, was highly unpredictable.

General Electric's Dr. William Coolidge changed

He developed the "hot cathode" tube at the GE Research Laboratory. His tube delivered a reliable, controllable x-ray beam. This Coolidge tube is still the basic design for all x-ray tubes built today.

For one hundred years now,
General Electric has placed great
emphasis on research. It's one of the
best ways to solve problems, like
many that America faces today. One





NEW CHEVY MONZA.

FEWER YEN, MARKS, LIRA, FRANCS, OR BUCKS THAN ANY SPORTY FOREIGN HATCHBACK.



'78 Chevy Monza 2+2 Hatchback Coupe.

*Price and price comparisons

As a matter of fact, this new Chevy Monza is priced lower than all imported hatchbacks, except Honda Civic, Mazda GLC, and Renault LeCar. That slick little fastback hatchback shown above, equipped with available sport mirrors and wheel moldings is priced \$2,177 less than a Toyota Celica GT Littback. And \$2,383* less than a VW Scincos.

That slick equipped able equ

Chevrolet

based on manufacturers' suggested retail prices including dealer preparation. Tax, license, destination charges, and available equipment extra. Prices differ in California. So if you're looking for a sporty car, compare Chewy Monza to the foreign sports. It's quite

a car at quite a price. No matter what language you speak.

Letters

Bakke Decision

To the Editors:

Brayo Bakke [July 10]! When I fill out my college applications this fall, I firmly resolve not to fill in that absurd and archaic block marked Ethnic Group Did I miss something in science class or do brains really come in two colors -black and white?

Camille Comeau Sparta, N.J.

The Supreme Court's ruling on the Bakke case seems to say that unadulterated race in quotas is unlawful but a dab of color mixed with other considerations is acceptable. It is like saying that saccharin is unacceptable in meeting the need for a sweetener but all right if mixed

with other ingredients. The Bakke decision should require a label stating that it may be injurious to

the mental health of users Wilbur F. Ensey Meadowlands, Minn.



What Bakke really means is blacks, no; whites, yes,

Kevin McCaffrey Highland, Ind

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Allan Bakke case was the only rational and just decision to be arrived at and was certainly not a defeat for the blacks or other minority groups. Rather, it was clearly a victory for the individual. Diane Swanson Arlington, Mass.

It is indeed strange that on the very evening of the famous Bakke decision ABC-TV aired a frightening documentary. The film, titled Youth Terror, a View from Rehind the Gun, was about the millions of hopelessly lost and bitter minorities in the urban ghettos of this country

If that documentary accurately reflects the attitudes of these young people (I have no reason to think it does not), then debating about the long-term implications of the Supreme Court's ruling on Regents vs. Bakke is like arguing over sundeck chairs on the Titanic David L. Evans, Senior Admissions Officer

Harvard-Radcliffe Cambridge, Mass.

Thanks to the Bakke case, minorities and females will have their pride restored. Whenever we are chosen for a job promotion or college admission we will have the confidence of knowing it is for our ability and not to fill a quota.

Patricia A. Buedel Madison, Wis.

Does Mr. Bakke speak Spanish and is he willing to treat the poor and disadvantaged in the barrios of America? Some of the Hispanic doctors that graduated under the Davis quota system are doing just that. With the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, discrimination in the professions will persist for another century. Ernest A. Lopez

Las Cruces, N. Mex

The Greatest Reporter

Teddy White's prose, as quoted in your Special Section, establishes for all time that Theodore H. White [July 3] is the greatest historical reporter of this or any other century.

Martin R. Reynolds Caracas Venezuela

What infuriates me, as a daughter of Britain and a student of Arthurian legend, is to read again in White about the audacity of the Kennedys in presenting that unspectacular Administration as "Camelot." It is an insult to those of us with sense enough to recognize a Madison Avenue promotion when we see one, and it is quite galling to see how the American press promotes this myth. Let the Kennedys and their "historians" fall back on the Blarney Stone, where they belong. Louise S. Brownlee Missoula, Mont.

I was only twelve years old when Jacqueline Kennedy sat by her husband and experienced the shock of seeing his destruction. She has been a national curiosity almost all my life

Not until Teddy White wrote about her recounting those events in Dallas did I truly feel the terrible pain and burden she has endured since that day. All else aside, she is a woman who can never take more than has been taken from her.

Kirk I. Kimball Washington, D.C.

While Mr. White was honest enough to admit that Chou En-lai was one of three men in whose presence he had "near-total suspension of disbelief or questioning judgment" and that Chou won his affection completely, the readers of his newest book and TIME's excerpts have no way of knowing what such suspension of disbelief or questioning judgment led to. White's Thunder Out of China did more damage than Mao's guerrillas to the Nationalist government, then trying to grapple with the problems of a largely medieval country caught in the 20th century and ravaged by years of foreign invasion.

I-cheng Loh Jamaica Estates, N.Y.

I am grateful for In Search of History by Theodore White, especially his reference to the extraordinary program of Major General Claire Chennault to maintain the morale (if not the morals) of his Flying Tigers. As the Jewish chaplain of the China-Burma-India theater, I received with appreciation this telegram from the general at Ledo, Assam:

"Jewish men this organization anxious to observe Passover. Require matzos and wine. Also interested in good recipe for gefilte fish. Claire Chennault, CO Flying Tigers."

David J. Seligson New York City

Prime Minister TIME?

Your proposal for a Middle East peace [July 10] gives away East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza in return for U.N. security with minimal Israeli involvement. All I can say is, thank God, Menachem Begin and not TIME will be negotiating the security of Israel for future generations.

Bruce Kats East Providence, R.I.

While there are many Jews who disagree with Mr. Begin and some of his "illogical" policies, I doubt if you could find any Jew in Israel or the Diaspora who would agree with your illogical suggestion that East Jerusalem should eventually be part of a Palestinian state. TIME, and the world for that matter, had better become reconciled to the fact that while most things are negotiable in the Middle East muddle, the city of Jerusalem is not one of them. It is ours forever. And that, Mr. Editor, Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat, is the universal Jewish bottom line.

Ferne Kron Chicago

How long should the U.N., the U.S. and peace between the Arabs and Israel be defied by Israel? Issues are at stake bevond Israel's internal politics. Is not the time drawing near when an "imposed settlement" will be the solution?

Franklin Courtney Ellis Winnetka, Ill.

The Privileged Press

It is shocking to see that a Supreme Court decision holding that a reporter from a newspaper is to be treated the same

Letters

way as any other citizen is particularly newsworthy [July 10]. What is "the press"? Is any person or organization who regularly publishes a journal or otherwise disseminates information entitled to the rights and privileges that have been claimed to belong to "the press"? If that were the case, participants in organized crime should publish newspapers so that they may gain special access to examine iails and avoid lawful searches

James E. Mitchem Denver

It is particularly awful that the California prison Little Greystone should form the backdrop for the Supreme Court's ruling, for there seem to be none but bad reasons for keeping secrets in that case. The question to my mind is not whether reporters "have more rights" than I to government data, but whether those data should be withheld at all from

Few ideas can be received if no information can be obtained

Thomas Westervelt Pittsburgh

CARE Packets for America

I was not surprised to read your article on inflation [June 19]. I have always hoped (and known), that the day would come when Americans would have to pay for their ridiculous waste of natural resources. It seems to me that the day is

As a result of this and the neglect of social welfare in the U.S., the real living standard in many European countries is already far higher than in the U.S. I'm especially thrilled by the fact that nowadays CARE packets are being sent to our poor American friends who happen to be soldiers, stationed abroad, of an Army that cannot even afford to pay its members adequately. God bless you, America! Jan-Dirk Voet Munich

Clone Jackson

6

Three cheers for the Rev. Jesse Jackson for his advice to black students [July 10]! He should be cloned in order to deliver his message to every high school in the nation.

(Mrs.) Ann Meehan Shrewsbury, N.J.

A great article on the Rev. Mr. Jackson. Several years ago I agreed with very little he said, now I'm behind him 100%. Has he changed-or have I?

Vladimir A. Pospisil New Braunfels, Texas

If black students in many public schools get out of the halls and into the classrooms, and pay attention to what is going on, the issue of affirmative action in American education might soon become moot. Thanks to the splendid efforts of Jesse Jackson and others, the situation is improving.

Richard G. Augenblick Arlington, Va.

A White Elephant

I trust that prospective builders will heed the lesson of the U.S. Supreme Court regarding Grand Central Terminal [July 10]. Obviously, one should erect nothing original or traceable to a specific architect. Otherwise, in 65 years, your children. grandchildren, successors or assigns may not be permitted to remodel or tear down your "work of art" to make more practical or profitable use of your land. They will be stuck with a relic

Our cultural need to preserve works of art need not be denied. However, when the art is a monumental white elephant (no matter how artistic), the cost should be borne by the public sector.

Earl A. Bake Pittsburgh

Upset Chinese

It's a real joke to read that the ethnic Chinese in Viet Nam are upset at the government for confiscating their property and ending free enterprise [July 3]

What are these people to expect when they reach Communist China-property rights and free enterprise? Ernest R. Tison

Westville, Ill.

How About It?

About the Japanese economic growth [June 26], I am sure that most Americans misunderstand the situation. Yes I agree that the Japanese economy is an export-led one, but every American must also know that the U.S. is a consumer's economy. So if the American people do not reduce their consumption, I will not be surprised when the exchange rate between the two countries is 1 yen to 200 U.S. dollars. How about that?

Tsan-huang Huang Gainesville, Fla.

Motivated by the Buck

If anyone objects to Jimmy Breslin's statement [July 2] that "The No. 1 reason any professional writes is to pay the bills," he should be informed that Dr. Samuel Johnson put it even more strong-ly (on April 5, 1776) when he said, "No man but a blockhead ever wrote, excent for money." Boswell disagreed, but perhaps some feel that he is still covered by Johnson's claim John A. Rea

Lexington, Ky.

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Building. Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

TIME

Founders: BRITON HADDEN 1898-19

Editor-in-Chief: Hedley Donovan Chairman of the Board: Andrew Heiskell

President: James R. Shenley

Group Vice President, Magazines: Arthur W. Keylor mens Roy E. Larsen, Arthur Temple

Corporate Editors: Balob Graves, Hanry Anatole Comunici

MANAGING FRITOR: Pay Care EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Edward L. Jam

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITORS: Richard L. Duncan, Jason McManus

SENIOR EDITORS: James D. Atwater, Ruth Brine, Martha M. Duffy, John T. El-son, Timothy Foote, Otto Friedrich Timothy M. James, Leon Jacoff, Stefan Kanler, Ronald P. Kriss, Marshall Leeb.

International Editor: Jesse Birnhaum Chief of Research: Leah Shanks Gordon

ART DIRECTOR: Walter Bernard SENIOR WRITERS: George J. Church, Michael Demarest, Robert Hughes, T.E. Kalem, Ed Magnuson, Lance Morrow, R.Z. Sheppard.

Assen, LO Majnuson, Lance Morrow, R.J. Sheppard.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: William Render, Gerald Clarke, Spencer Davidson, William R. Doenner, Frederic Golden, James Grant, Paul Gray, Dovothy Haystack, Masgenrel Johnson, Frank B. Merrick, May Moto, Donold M. Morrison, Friederick Painton, R.J. Phillipp, Burton Pines, William E. Smith, David B. Tinnin, Frank Tropett,
Marylios Purdy Vega, Edwin G. Warte.

STAFF WRITERS: James Atlas, Patricia Blake, Christopher Byron, Andrea Chambers, John S. DeMott, Michiko Kakutam, John Lee, Richard N. Ostling, Jay D. Palmer, Kenneth M. Pierce, Frank Rich, George Russell, Annalyn Swan, Evan Thomas.

CONTRIBUTORS: A.T. Baker, Gilbert Cant, Jay Cocks, Thomas Griffith, Melvin Maddock, Richard Schickel, John Skow.

REPORTER RE SEARCHERS: Senior Staff: Audrey Ball, Amanda Ma Bernar, Peggy T. Bernan, Nancy McD. Chase, Elsee Chiu, Ursula Nadeon, Grand Patricia N. Gordon, Anne Hopkins, Gipt Michinah, Sara C. Medina, Rancy N. Gail Penick, Sue Kalfery, Betty Sotterwhite, Raissa Silverman, Banta Silverd nor Vinderschnidt, Geneiver A. Wisten-Smith, Noperane T. Zede

ner Vinderschniedt, Genieuieux A. Wilsen-Smith, Rogenzum F. T., Zucklaux.

Chewart Aufer, Perfe Amulie, Jannice Caster, Gourt Change, Brabhar B. Delan, Rossmond Charper, Elsine Dutha, Casses T. Furgurano, Tam Martindes Groy, Georgia Harbono, Allan Hill, Caster A. Johanner, Advance Johns, John Kontin, Rille Michart, Jaer Upono, Marmo, Liuzabeth D. Meyer, Jamie Martiphy, Roged Othera-Forter, Bliss
Illam Elad, Scalam M. Reed, Ekproeth Kongboth, Nictiona Salam, Martin E. M. Sonner,
20rd Sparks, John Timon, Johan Triboth, Jano Van Tarteel, Jose D. Warolt, Sonames
S. Brainborn, Salam A. Wilson, Liefd Vorgen.

3. M3195cm, Jacob N. (1993), June 1998.
CORRESPONDENTS: Richard L. Darcan (Chief).
Washington Contributing Editor: High Sidey
Diplomatic Correspondents Stable 1abott
Sedior Correspondents Stable 1abott
Sedior Correspondents Stable 1abott
Sedior Correspondents Stable 1abott
Sedior Correspondents Stable 1abott

Washington Chem James R. Eduard Jackson, Jammer L. Barrell, Thinky W. Washington Chem J. Strand R. Strand

Richard Woodbary, United Nationas Contri Prindergat, Denice Honry Multi-Landine Bossa Angaio, Chi Antifribatica, Athur Mitta Praine Honry Multi-Landine Bossa Angaio, Chi Antifribatica, Athur Mitta Praine Honry and 14 Maria. Brusselet Food United Management Management Control and 14 Maria. Brusselet Food United Management Management Control Management 14 Maria. Brusselet Food United Management Management (14 Management Ma

News Desk: Minnie Magazine, Margaret G, Boeth, Al Buist, Susan Lynd, Blanche Holley, Jean R. Write, Arfaro Yanez. Administration: Emily Friedrich, Linda D.

OPERATIONS MANAGER: Eugene F. Coyle; Mary Ellen Simon (Deputy)

PRODUCTION: Charles P. Jackson (Makeup Editor); John M. Cavanagh (Decuty) Sue Alfkin, Stephen A. Bertges, Manuel Delgado, Agustin Lamboy, Leonard Schol man, Alan Washburn

ART DEPARTMENT: Arturo Carencius, Rudolph Hegland, Irene Ramp (Assis lant) Ald Directors), Rosenary L. Hasik (Cowes), Leonast S. Levina, Anthony J. book, Whitan Displect (Designers), Leonast S. Levina, Anthony L. book, Whitan Displect (Designers), Leyand Staffs (book Patagolasia), Safety E. Maps and Charts: Paul J. Pagliese, Joseph Annen, Nigel Helmer, Researchers's Nancy Griffer, D. 60th McCog.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Annold H. Drapkin (Picture Editor); Alice Rose George (A tant Picture Editor). Researchers: Evelyn Merrin, Nancy Baye, Gay Franklin, F. one Hylson, Ribbse Heyser, Jalia Richer, Euro's Bane, Elizabeth Statler, Mayr the Photographers: Wilter Bennett, Salms Doherty, Dirick Haistaud, Neil Leifer Luck, Rayth Merse, Stephen Northyp, Bill Pirce, David Rubinger, John Zimmer.

LETTERS: Maria Luisa Cisneros (Chief) EDITORIAL SERVICES: Norman Airey (Director), George Karas, Michael E. Keene, Benjamin Lightman, Canolyn R. Pappas, Elizabeth G. Young.

Associate Publisher: Reginald K. Brack In Assistant Publisher: Stephen S. Laikue General Manager: Donald L. Spurdle

Promotion Director: Robert D. Sweener Circulation Director: S. Christopher Meigher III

ADVERTISING SALES DIRECTOR: William M. Kelly Jr. U.S. Advertising Sales Manager: George W. McCle Associate U.S. Adv. Sales Directors: Kenneth E. Clarke, John A. Higgons



SHOWDOWN AT THE SHOWROOM.



SUBARU INEXPENSIVE. AND BUILT TO STAY THAT WAY.

For your nearest Subaru dealer, call (800)-243-6000 toll free!

American Scene

In Ann Arbor: The Guns of July

The resinous scent of hot green summer flowed in waves across the sprawling north campus of the University of Michigan. But the obsessed, drifting in and out of the five-building brick residence complex perched above Ann Arbor, hardly noticed. This was a weekend devoted to the joys of combat.

The occasion was Origins 78, the fourth U.S. national war gamers' conference. For 72 hours, some 3,600 hobbyists, exhibitors and camp followers milled and argued, chattered and competed in a giant tournament. To Paul Wood, 35, chief conference organizer and president of the hosting club, Metro Detroit Gamers, the event was as simple as a military tune: "It's nice to get together, drink a few beers, and have a good time combatting each other." In fact, the whole affair was as complex as, well, a war. All weekend, participants were indulging in the seductive impulse to establish their very own rules for the world. Not only could they alter history, they could control destiny. What Walter Mitty could resist?

Perched on a sunny concrete patio of Bursley Hall, the dormitory hub, Vincent Bertolino, 19, and Chris Nadolny, 16, schemed to carve up the Third Reich. Between them was a stylized map of Germany, replete with rivers, hills and other obstacles. Equipped with cardboard counters representing military units, Vincent took the role of Russian Supreme Commander in 1945. Chris was his American equivalent. The object was to bash away at Nazi forces-and then grab as much territory as they could. "It's an intellectual thing," explained Chris, a high school junior from Morristown, N.Y. "I've always had an interest in military his-' He supports his interest, immoderately, with more than 100 similar board games; spends an average of 30 hours a month playing with them; and hopes to go to West Point after graduating from high school.

he major part of tournament action The major part of took place indoors, in recreation rooms, cafeterias and dormitory rooms, even though university administrators had turned off the air conditioning for the summer. On the steamy second floor of Bursley Hall, Mark Wellington. 30. pushed hundreds of miniature soldiers along carefully tape-measured distances in a table-top replay of an engagement on the eve of Waterloo. The rules of the intricate contest filled two sturdy binders, each about an inch thick. "It's based on what might have happened if Napoleon had pursued Wellington an hour earlier than he did," said Mark. "We're replaying it under two sets of weather circum-

stances. In one case, the British have held the French off. In this other one, the British have escaped with their lives."

Wellington-the living one and no kin -is a stockbroker from Fort Wayne. Ind. As a miniaturist war gamer, meaning one who uses realistic figures, not counters, he is considered one of the hobby's aristocrats. With good reason. All of the 600 or so figures on his table, each about 2 in, tall, were painstakingly hand-painted in the exact regimental colors and insignia of the period. The cost of the miniatures is about \$1.75 per man. Wellington meets other armchair generals about three times a year. Object: large-scale wars involving as many as 4,000 figures. "I guess it's an attempt to get at the playing at tin soldiers that's left in us," he theorized. "Left in us? What am I saving? That's all it is."



War gamer eyeing Napoleonic miniatures
What Walter Mitty could resist?

At the next table, JoEllen Burton, 25. of Dayton studied a rule book while her husband, Jack, helped field-marshal a 15th century Franco-Austrian war. She too is a war gamer. "It was either that or be alone," is he confessed. "I finally decided that it's his hobby, so why not get into it?" War gaming is still a bastion of male chauvinism, apparently. JoEllen's actful explanation is that "too many men good at it. The group I'm in at home has been very natient with me."

Down in the lobby, Kim Gillette, 25, another member of the tiny female contingent, recounted a fantasy game she had just left. "The plants had a death spread on them. But I was killed just before that." The game, Gamma World, is a futuristic (post-nuclear holocaust) contest in which participants adopt the characteristics and hostifilities of humans and aliens. "It's a lot more exciting than Monopoly." the player explained brightly, "No dragon's ever going to jump on you in Monopoly."

A recently laid-off teacher of English composition from Brockton, N.Y. Kim is also a member of an outfit called the Society for Creative Anachronism. with a "couple of hundred" confreres scattered across the Northeast. Medieval buffs, they engage in "wars, feasts and revels" at appropriate times of the year. Kim seems to own her own time machine. She also likes to play with microarmor: tiny scale models of tanks. A few hours after her fatal accident in Gamma World, she was marshaling miniature armies of dwarfs and orcs in a battle based on J.R.R. Tolkien's fantasy classic, The Lord of the Rings. This was not a good weekend for Kim; her side, the dwarfs, was annihilated.

Not far away. Charles Carrico. 3h. huddled over a felt-covered table representing European terrain. Carrico knows a bit more about combat than his fellow fantasists. In real life, he is an operations officer at the battle-simulation center at Fort Carson, Colo. home of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division. The captain was part of a five-man group flown to Ann Arbor in the personal staff plane of Fort Carson's commanding officer, Major General John Forrest.

11 The Army has been placing a lot of emphasis on battle simulations," said Carrico. "It decreases the cost of maneuvers and also increases expertise. The thought was that by spreading our expertise around, we might induce some of these guys into the military, among other things. We also thought we might pick up a few ideas for our own simulations." Carrico and his colleagues gave the civilian amateurs high marks for their skills at play-fighting. Said Lieut. Bill Bradburn, 25, a field-artillery officer: "Some of them are amazingly adept. They have a tremendous grasp of some of the theory and doctrine that is taught in the Army. They keep very current. Some of them seem to have a steady information pipeline to the active military." But Bradburn also detected a weakness in the civilians' knowledge of artillery tactics-which his team was about to exploit

When the guns finally fell silent in Ann Arbor, the battlefields were littered with cigarette butts, empty Coke bottles and hot dog wrappers. The victors trooped home bearing 69 engraved plaques and 252 runners—up certificates (the Fort Carson Army group suitably took first prize in the NATO armored battle simulation). Outside, on the patios, a few last stragglers unfolded boards, produced counters, and squinted up at the was still time to get in one last were.



TIME/JULY 31, 1978

A Problem Of How To Lead

Dissatisfaction is the Washington mood

lying high over Germany on his recent state visit, Jimmy Carter received an urgent message from the steward of Air Force One—three of the President's aides said they had to see him immediately. The President agreed. What now? What new crisis could have arisen?

In came Hamilton Jordan, Jody Powell and Jerry Rafshoon, their arms linked like those of chorus girls. They chanted their urgent message: "The sky is falling!

The sky is falling

The startled President laughed heartily, but the burlesque was not entirely a joke. What confronted Jimmy Carter last week as he returned to Washington from the glittering pomp of his talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the economic summit in Bonn was the harsh fact that his presidency is in deep trouble. His Oval Office In box was overflowing with problems: mounting inflation, the energy deadlock, the failure of tax reform, the Turkish arms embargo, the chill in relations with the Soviet Union. There was even an embarrassing furor over the discovery that White House Health Adviser Dr. Peter Bourne had written an improper drug prescription. Surveying the jumble of problems, a key presidential adviser remarked: "If only we could have staved in Germany.

But it is more than difficulties with specific problems that plagues the Administration and prompts the Chicken Little Horus. There is a mounting mood in Washington that the Carter presidency as be fundamentally flawed and that the Chief Executive may, despite his widely respected intelligence and dedication, be unable to lead the nation effectively. His apprehicably has already lasted too long, according to a number of everant observers, and he has too far for which the control of the control of



slide in presidential popularity—from a peak of 75% of those queried by the Gallup poll approving his handling of the presidency in March 1977 to only 44% approving this May. With growing frequency, Washington insiders speculate that Jimmy Carter may in fact occupy the White House for just one terms.

It is not unusual for a President to falter as he approaches mid-term, and this has to be especially true in an era of unprecedented media exposure. The once fresh face and crisp, new manner have become familiar as the local grocer's. What may have been entertaining didosyncrasies, like Truman's salty language, Eisenhower's chronic golfing and Cartr's reflexive grin, can become slightly irritating. No longer larger than life, as on the triumphant eve of Inauguration, the mid-term President starts looking all too vulnerably human.

But the criticism now assailing Carter exceeds such predictable norms, and it comes from all quarters. While Republicans hungry for gains in this Novem-

TION FOR TIME BY JEAN MULATIES

ber's elections are understandably harsh, so are many members of the President's own party. Complains one prominent Democrat: "Things continue to fall apart. A year ago we were saying that pretty soon Jimmy Carter would take hold of things. Six months ago we were saying that pretty soon Jimmy Carter would take hold of things. Now we are saving that pretty soon Jimmy Carter had damn well better take hold of things." Some Democratic congressional leaders in particular warn that they have just about given up on the President. Says one top congressional insider, gloomier and grouchier than most: "The possibility of rapport is gone. Like a bad marriage, it's just gone sour beyond repair." Dissatisfaction and discouragement are showing up even inside the White House, with key staffers complaining about the sloppy way the Administration is being run

It is Carter's style of leading that may be at the heart of the problem. Although he is Chief of State of the world's most powerful nation, he seems more comfortable wearing his famed cardigan than the mantle of presidential leadership. Perhaps in an attempt to avoid the trappings and pitfalls of the imperial presidency, Carter has been too reluctant to assert himself, to lean on people, to operate, in a sense, with the ruffles and flourishes that this one job of all in the U.S. may demand. As admirable a trait as this may be in many callings, it clearly can be a serious liability for a President who sometimes has no weapon but sheer intimidation to reconcile conflicting interests or to overcome congressional and bureaucratic opposition. It is partly this that has prompted Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill to complain in private lately about Carter's failure to understand the nature of the presidency.

arter often seems unwilling to offend his close advisers. Partly as a result, the Administration has taken inconsistent or variable stands on a number of important issues. Examples: It first advocated and then dropped a \$50per-person tax rebate; it originally warned Americans that the need to save energy was the moral equivalent of war, then claimed that its energy program would not be much of a burden because it would cut costs to consumers; it enraged the Israelis and confused the Arabs by its tangled statements about the Palestinians. Such irritating zigzagging has led one Democratic Senator to observe: "For a while, everyone spent a lot of time just trying to figure him out. It can't be done. We've given up

The White House staff reflects Carter's lack of success as a Government manager. Hamilton Jordan is the President's senior adviser and is sometimes regarded as chief of staff. In fact, however, no one has that title and function, or even a standing mandate to keep things moving by cracking the whip over his colleagues. Major assignments rotate from office to office, and much is handled on

an ad hoc basis. Explains a high Administration official: "The problem is not the decisions we make, but how we make them and how they are made public. Jimmy Carter consults everyone, and there is no one coordinating and making sure there is focus.

Much of the White House's poor performance, according to this official, is the fault of the "Kiddie Korps." This is the group of relatively young men and women who have been given key Government iobs by Domestic Affairs Adviser Stuart Eizenstat, 35, because of their help in getting Carter elected. Explaining that many of these Kiddies proceeded directly from college campuses to the campaign, the official claims: "They had very little experience and brought along all that baggage from the campaign. Decision making in the Administration has thus become BOGSAAT-a bunch of guys sitting around a table." Adds another Administration aide: "The White House, with the exception of Vice President Mondale. is full of very inexperienced people." The tightly knit and provincial Georgia Mafia, which dominates the staff and enjoys the best access to the President, has slowed Carter's integration into the Washington scene and has limited his effectiveness

Nowhere has the White House's lack of experience hurt more than in its rea virtue during his campaign) has made cooperation between the two branches even harder

During Carter's first year in office, the White House seemed chronically insensitive to congressional egos and needs. Leading Congressmen were slighted socially, liaison was poor and the possibilities of horse trading were ignored. This situation has improved: the liaison staff has been strengthened and Congressmen have been more skillfully courted. As a result, the Administration was able to rally enough wavering legislators to ensure ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and to approve the controversial sale of military aircraft to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, both major Carter victories.

ut serious problems between the two branches of Government remain. According to Administration critics, the White House still fails to consult adequately with key Congressmen before measures are sent to Capitol Hill. Once new programs are proposed, the White House does not do a good enough job lobbying for them-recognizing once again how difficult that is with such a fractionalized and obdurate Congress

The Administration's leadership difficulties have contributed to its very spotty performance in significant areas:

The Economy. By some important mea



true that any President would find it extraordinarily difficult to control or even work smoothly with today's independent and assertive Congress. Dissatisfaction over the past Administration's handling of the Viet Nam War and Watergate has enhanced Congress's powers and sense of independence. Congress now has far greater authority over the budget, Government priorities and foreign policy than it had five years ago. But the incumbent Administration's ignorance of Washington's ways (something Carter elevated to

sures, the nation's economy is doing well. The gross national product during this year's second quarter grew at a 7.4% annual rate; for all of 1978, it is expected to expand about 4%. This is a veritable boom compared with the sluggish growth rate of almost every other Western country. The job picture is almost as good, with unemployment down from 7.4% when Carter took office to 5.7% now. During this same period, 4 million new jobs have been created and a record-breaking 64.3% of the population is now at work. It is in-

dicative of the Administration's image problem that it has not received the credit it probably has earned for combatting joblessness. In a recent poll, 68% of the respondents gave the Administration an undeserved negative rating on the unemployment issue

Darkly clouding the economic picture, however, is inflation, currently surging ahead at an annual rate of 11.3%, far ahead of last year's 6.8%. Prices began soaring long before Carter took office and are caused by a number of factors over which he has little control, among them the world cost of oil. But he must take some of the responsibility for the new surge. Carter seriously underplayed the inflationary threat while he concentrated on cutting unemployment. Bowing to pressure from organized labor last July. he accepted a substantial hike in the minimum wage (\$2.30 to \$2.65 per hour) even though he was warned that it would be highly inflationary. Also contributing to



Carter confers with West Germany's Schmidt Mixed economic and diplomatic signals

the rising cost of living was the huge Administration-sponsored hike in Social Security payroll taxes.

The Administration, moreover, seems to lack an authoritative economic voice. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal supposedly charts the course of the nation's economy, but Robert Strauss is the Administration's anti-inflation czar, and he reports to Carter rather than Blumenthal. To make matters worse, the President occasionally seems to endorse whatever economic policies were advocated by the person who spoke to him last. The result: 18 months of mixed signals that have confused businessmen, tradeunion chiefs and foreign leaders.

No coherent economic policy is possible without a national energy program. While the President has rightfully blamed special-interest groups for bottling up the energy bill since he sent it to Congress 15 months ago, he shares responsibility for the long delay. The complex, 114-page

At the White House, Mrs. Carter started out with some éclat, setting forth in June 1977 on a 13-day, seven-nation

tour of Latin America. There was some criticism of a pres-

idential wife's playing diplomat, but she demonstrated con-

siderable knowledge of the area and concern for its problems. 'My talks saved Jimmy a lot of time," she told Washington

"I've Never Won an Argument with Her"

S he would be, some said, a sort of assistant President, a secpose and influence. But after 18 months in the White House, Rosalvnn Carter remains something of an enigma, her public statements rare, her public activities largely ignored. She seems to be the First Lady nobody knows.

On the Carters' trip to Germany, Rosalynn delighted the burgomaster of Linz by grabbing his arms and rushing him into a polka-like Schunkeltanz in the street. She captivated Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's wife, Loki, who invited herself along on sightseeing tours in Bonn. But Mrs. Carter's ambitions and influence in more substantial areas remain difficult to assess. "Rosalvnn is still uncertain what to do and how to do it," says Mary King, her friend and deputy director of ACTION. "She has not found the ideal mesh between her personality and her interests, and the institu-

tion of the First Lady." The Carters have strikingly similar back-grounds. She, too, was born and grew up in Plains, Ga., where her father was a mechanic He died when she was 13, and she helped to oversee the three younger children while her mother worked. She married Jimmy when she was 18, and he, at 21, had just emerged from Annapolis to begin a seven-year naval career. When they returned to Plains, she kept the books for his peanut and fertilizer business, while

raising four children Throughout, her inner

toughness was being

strengthened.



Rosalynn in her East Wing office "I can disagree when I disagree.

Correspondent Johanna McGeary last week, "because he can pick up where I left off." There were other criticisms. though, of such foibles as her creation of a special seal for her trip. Says one longtime acquaintance: "Rosalynn revels in the servants and the service. She gets a thrill out of hobnobbing with celebrities." Back in Washington. Mrs. Carter got down to work on her major public project so far: her leadership of a presidential commission on mental health-and found that the press paid very little attention. She spent some 300 hours in meetings devoted to improving the care of mental patients, and she painstakingly studied and refined the commission's 117 long-range recommendations, all designed



health programs, over An old-fashioned dedication.

program was so hastily drafted it almost invited the legislators to rewrite it. Among its most controversial features is its re-liance on conservation rather than development of new energy sources. Carter's program rests on Government action and the use of taxes rather than the market-place's supply-and-demand mechanism.

Foreign Policy. In a number of areas. Carter deserves high marks. By swinging the U.S. dramatically behind black majority rule in southern Africa, the Administration has won the respect of moderate black African leaders and improved the chances of a peaceful transfer of power in Southwest Africa (Namibia). By successfully pushing for the Panama Canal treaties. Carter accomplished something that four previous Administrations had postponed. In the Middle East, the most dramatic moves have been made not by the U.S. but by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. However, Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have carefully strengthened the U.S. role as an honest



Brzezinski at the Bonn summit

Zigging and zagging with the Russians.

broker to whom both Israel and moderate Arab states can turn.

In other areas, however, Carter has appeared less adept. Stung and bailfed by the appearance of Cubans as an influence in Afrisa, the White House has alternative and the state of the stat

Carter's most questionable foreign policy performance has been his handling of U.S.-Soviet relations. His early penchant for open diplomacy and drastice of the performance of the drastic cuts in the superpower's nuclear arsenals, almost immediately hrew Moscow off balance and probably slowed the pace of the Strategic Arms. Limitation Talks (SALT). He remains an advocate likely to make that kind of negotiating

the strong opposition of the Office of Management and Budget. She professes unconcern about the lack of public attention to her efforts. Says she: "I haven't worked on an image. My purpose is not so much to be visible as to do a good job."

In doing her job. Mrs. Carter is highly organized, self-disciplined and tireless. Every minute is made to count. She does her homework and she is persistent. She does not hesitate to telephone a reporter whose story has irritated her. She has worked quietly behind the scenes in behalf of the Equal Rights Amendment. She is now organizing a new program, inspired indirectly by an offland remark by former Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns, to encourage more private volunteer efforts to tackle city problems. She wants to help organize and then publicize specific local projects in the hope organize and the publicize specific local projects in the hope don't think the Government cares. The program will begin don't think the Government cares. The program will begin this week with a White House seminar on unemployment, chaired by Mrs. Carter.

Yet the results of all this energy have been almost negligible. It is with her influence as a wife, more than in her public role, that she has had the most impact. She serve to an unusual degree, as a critical sounding board for the owned and the state of the state

White House insiders are split as to whether Rosalynn cartually influences her husband's policy decisions. Most believe she simply raises questions from an intuitive, common-sense perspectives, helping hint to clarify his thinking. "She's strong feelings about things." Another puls it more bluntly: "She is very opinionated." Frequently consulted in the President's speech drafting, Mrs. Carter says: "If I can't understand something, then the American public is certainly not selder myself a chief adviser, and I don't advise him on things I don't know anything about." One friend claims that Ros-

alynn never really offers specific policy advice. "She would not be so presumptuous," says this source. "And he would cut her off at the knees if she were."

Others are not so certain. Claims one occupant of the White House West Wing: "If you want Jimmy to do something, you'd better get Rosalynn on your side first." And Carter has confided smilingly to at least one staffer: "I've never won an argument with her, and the only times I thought I had, I found out the argument wasn't over yet."

Yet all agree that Rosalym's interests are dedicated in a very old-fashioned way to furthering her husband's career. It was her idea to bring in Gerald Rafshoon as a staffer in an effort to reverse the decline in the President's prestige. A sharp appraiser of people and their talents, and the staffer in a reflect of the president of the pres

There is, in fact, a bit of friction between presidential aides in the West Wing, where Powell and others now admit they have tended to underestimate Mrs. Carter's considerable potential, and the East Wing, where Mrs. Carter's staff would like her to get more attention, and yet, contrarily, overprotects her from the press, which she is quite capable of handling with a Southern combination of firmness and grace. Concede Fowell: "We list haven't done the job we could have in utilizing her, "We've been so caught up in first Adviser State Eigenstat was recently invited by Mrs. Carter to a meeting to help plan her new urban volunteer program, he sent a secretary instead to

Undaunted, Mrs. Carter keeps in touch with what goson beyond her surprisingly bare desk in a small, unpretentious East Wing office. She slips into Cabinet meetings and high-level breifings, like the one held this month by Vice President Walter Mondale on his return from a Middle East trip. "It yo to sky nowledgeable." she explains. "I just try to keep up with what is happening." Then, in her unit way, she tells Carter what she thinks. And he listens.

mistake with the Russians again. Fulfilling his worthy campaign pledge to conduct a "moral" foreign policy, Carter has strongly championed human rights, including those of Soviet dissidents. This has enhanced the nation's moral stature in many parts of the globe but has also enraged the Kremlin and contributed little toward easing the plight of those suffering from Soviet repression. Despite U.S. protests, the Kremlin ruthlessly tried and sentenced Dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. To back up his rhetoric. Carter presumably felt that he had to retaliate, and last week he canceled the sale of a computer to the U.S.S.R. and threatened to block transfers itol Hill. But efforts to enact even the truncated \$14 billion version collapsed last month. Parts of the urban program have not even been sent to Congress. The National Development Bank, intended to underwrite businesses in economically depressed areas, stands no chance of being put to a floor vote before Congress recesses. The hospital cost control bill, designed to limit cost increases to 9% per year, was gutted last week

How much at fault is Carter for his uneven record on these issues? Certainly not completely. Congress has on many occasions proved balky and ineffectual. So has the vast bureaucracy. As the nation has grown more centralized and complex, the

down in dismal self-pity. It has begun working hard to improve its image and revamp its management techniques. The Administration's capacity for following through on its program proposals has been bolstered by the promotions of Tim Kraft and Anne Wexler to important White House staff positions. Public Relations Expert Jerry Rafshoon has been put to work full time to burnish Carter's image. Carter has concluded that he has

what looked like a temptation to hunker

made many of his mistakes by ignoring his instincts and compromising instead of standing firm. As an example, his aides point to his reluctant backing of the generous minimum wage law. Not only did

it fuel inflation and anger business. but it failed to win much gratitude from union leaders. The tougher "new" Carter has also been taking on Congress publicly, attacking it-accurately enough-for being slow unresponsive and susceptible to pressures from special interests.

While this strategy may pay dividends, it has its hazards. The public may find it hard to buy the idea of a presidential David locked in combat with a congressional Goliath when Congress is controlled by the President's party. There is a limit to how much public relations can accom-

plish. Notes Ted Van Dyk, a longtime aide to the late Hubert Humphrey: "Image flows from policies and performance. If they aren't good, no image-

Indeed, only Jimmy Carter can make those repairs. In the American political system of checks and balances among competing interests, he must recognize that the Chief Executive can be effective only if he finds a way to lead vigorously. To do this, he must combine long-range vision with tough management and a willingness to engage in political give and take. In all these areas, despite great personal assets. Carter still has a way to go.



eports TIME White House Correspondent Laurence I. Barrett: "It took more than a year for the diagnosis to be made, and it will be a few more months before we know whether the medicine suffices. There is a feeling in Washington that these are crucial months, that the White House has a limited time in which to recover if Carter is not to be a one-term President. Carter's aides insist that he feels neither panic nor despair, that he is simply determined to pursue his policies more effectively and energetically than before, believing that sooner or later this will pay off. The President still has his sense of humor, more of one than he is generally credited with, as well as his sense of purpose, or so it is said. As Jody Powell sums it up, 'He'll have to stand or fall on what he's really like. He's got his particular style of op-

erating, of leadership, and in the long run

he'll be judged on that, up or down."





of advanced oil drilling equipment. As in many other policy matters. Carter's approach to the Soviet Union has appeared inconsistent. In part, this is a result of the complexity of the superpower relationship. But it also probably reflects Carter's inability so far to reconcile the conflicting views of his two key foreign policy advisers: Cy-

rus Vance, who generally favors dealing with Moscow in a quiet and conciliatory manner, and National Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. who by and large advocates a tougher line. The Vance-Brzezinski differences, though firmly denied by the White House, affect much of the handling of foreign policy. Brzezinski's aides are often angry over what they regard as the State Department's unresponsiveness, its constant leaks and its ill will toward them. State Department officials feel much the same about the NSC

Social Reforms. Carter has been unsuccessful so far in his attempts at major change. even though some of his programs have been praiseworthy. His highly touted welfare reform, originally an ambitious \$20 billion effort to revamp the nation's tangled and scandal-ridden welfare system. was trimmed back by the President because of the cost-cutting mood on Cap-





"The sky is falling! The sky is falling!

public has unrealistically begun to expect its President to solve an increasing number of intractable problems But Carter's share of the blame is sig-

nificant. Though intelligent, he has noteworthy lapses of judgment, especially about people. His intense loyalty to his staff makes him reluctant to fire those who may have served him well in his campaign but have demonstrated limited ability at the national level. (No Administration in recent memory has been so close to the mid-term mark with so few significant personnel changes as Carter's has.) Finally, his deep moralism and evangelistic background at times seem to have persuaded him that it is enough to preach the good word or introduce the good program without having to follow through with hard political pressures

The White House at last seems aware of its shortcomings and has fought off



We're betting a billion a year on a busier and better America!

In many ways Americans are re-

They're tough when they need to be - and resilient, always. But both qualities are tempered by a capacity for caring ... caring enough to constantly struggle for a better life for more people.

We know.

We've been doing business with them for 72 years.

Their combination of muscle and heart is part of why this land has an exciting future, especially the seven-state area we serve.

We're planning and building now for the new families being formed every day, for the new jobs develop-

And to satisfy their constant desire to improve their lives.

Today-right now-we're investing hundreds of millions in new power plants and lines. They will keep us

ready to serve the busier America And we're investing hundreds of millions more in pollution-control fa-

we see ahead.

cilities to help assure the quality of our land. This, for the better America we see ahead.

The America we see developing is by no means a planner's fantasy.

It is developing in new plants and plant expansion. It is developing in maternity wards and in schools across the land. It is developing in the learning and yearning of today's young adults. And in the hopes of their parents.

Yes, we see a busier and a better America.

We're betting a billion a year on it.

American Electric Power serving the industrial heartland of a great nation

The Wrong R for Peter Bourne

He writes a prescription for trouble and has to resign

Just 36 hours after a swirt of publicity broke last week over White House Health Policy Adviser Dr. Peter Bourne, 38, his letter of resignation landed with an unwelcome thump upon the desk of his already belegazered friend. Jimmy aides agreed, the resignation was an attempt to calm a growing furor, but it came too late to prevent front-page newspaper investigation of a politically epiclosive topic: the lilegal use of drugs, including harden and classwhere in the nation's cantilal.

The Bourne affair began as a routine drug arrest. Physical Therapist Toby Long, 26, asked a pharmacist in Woodbridge, Va., a hamlet 25 miles south of Washington, D.C., to fill a prescription. The prescription called for 15 tablets of Quaalude, a potent sedative that is sometimes prescribed for insomnia and frequently abused because of its mythical properties as an aphrodisiac. By chance, a state pharmacy inspector, Kathleen Watt, was in the store and decided to verify Long's prescription. When she tried to call the doctor who had written it and found that the doctor's phone had been disconnected, Watt summoned police. The officers learned that the patient's name on the prescription was fictitious, and arrested Long

The case suddenly became more than routine once it was known that the doctor who had prescribed the drug was Bourne, Carter's chief adviser on mental health and narrotics policies. In 1970, while Bourne was working as a psychiatrist in Atlanta, then Governor Carter appointed him to head Georgia's office of drug abuse. Bourne Batter became one of the first adde who head Georgia's office of the ground that the control of the state o



Metsky in happier days (1976)

Protecting her privacy.



Bourne outside his house in Washington

Hanging in means more people go after you.

alcohol-all the drugs that are bad." Bourne's involvement in a drug case. however minor, shocked the White House. At first Carter's aides agreed to let the psychiatrist try to ride out the controversy. On Wednesday Bourne took a paid leave of absence. He later explained: "I didn't want to create the kind of situation Bert Lance had. The more you hang in, the more people go after you. I will resolve it and come back." Bourne also issued a statement justifying his conduct: he had written a prescription for one of his aides, Ellen Metsky, 25, who was suffering from insomnia, and had used a pseudonym to protect her privacy

Bourne contended that what he had done was "neither legally nor morally wrong." But legal experts say that he actually violated both federal and state laws by failing to use Metsky's name on the prescription. In a separate statement, Metsky claimed that, because she was busy, she asked a friend. Toby Long, to have the prescription filled on the way home from her bois in Virginia.

But then Columnist Jack Anderson disclosed that Bourne had used cocaine at a party given last year by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, a lobbying group that advocates repeal of the penalties for smoking pot. Although Bourne denied Anderson's ac-

count of the incident, TIME has confirmed it. The party was held in a renovated town house in central Washington. At one point, according to some of the guests, Bourne went into a bedroom, sniffed some coke through a rolled-up dollar bill and smoked some marijuana.

Next. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, under pressure from reporters, disclosed that Bourne had prescribed drugs on ten occasions for aling White House Tender of the Control of t

Meanwhile. Bourne added to his problems by telling New York Times Reporter James Wooten that there was "a high
incidence" of marijuana and occasional
cocaine use among members of the White
House staff. Said Powell: "I d'not' have
any knowledge of it." A handful of junior
White House aides were later quoted as
saying that they did smoke marijuana in
"recreational!" hours outside the White
House, and that they knew of a few colleagues who occasionally used occaine.

The use of both drugs has become fairy common, even fashionable, among young, upper-middle-class professionals, including some journalists, in Washington and the nation's larger cities. According to White House aides, Carter sternly disapproves of such drug use. Jody Fowell of President would very strongly disapprove of illegal acts by persons in the White House or other citizens.

As the controversy grew, Bourne again consulted with Jordan and Powell, and this time decided to resign. He did not talk with Carter and was not forced to quit, aides said, but no one tried to talk im out of leaving either. In his letter of resignation, Bourne told Carter that herearded himself as having become "an instrument through which others attempt to bring disfavor to you."

A week's end the hapless Toby Long was free on \$3.000 bail, and Prince William County Prosecutor Paul Ebert had threatened to bring charges against Bourne, even though most medical and only a technical offense. Said the Drug Enforcement Administration's Donald willier. Tij sat don't believe that Congress ever contemplated or intended that as in the contemplated or intended that as prosecutate for first.

Bourne was not waiting around to find out. After announcing his resignation, he boarded a plane with his wife and took off for an undisclosed location, leaving the White House to deal with the drug usage questions he had raised.

This is more like it.



This is More, the cigarette that gives you so much more to like. A welcome change from the brand you're smoking now.

It gives you more smooth, mild taste. For more smoking pleasure.

More length. Because More's the cigarette that's 120 mm long.

A slower burn. That's why More lasts longer than your cigarette.

And more value. Since More lasts longer, you may go through fewer packs and save more money.
Try More. You'll take quite a liking to it.

The difference is More.

Taste, length, value...and more.



There are 108 ways the English keep dry with Gordon's.

EVERY DRINK ON THIS PAGE

Lady Shake: 2 ozs, Gordon's Gin, 1 oz.

Hawaii: 11/2 ozs. Gordon's Gin and 3 ozs

pineapple juice over ice cubes in highball glass. Add cherry.

Option: Add lemon peel twist, plive, pearl

Dry Martini: 4 or more parts Gordon's Gin, 1 part dry vermouth. Stir well in pitcher over ice.

Strain into chilled cocktail glass or over rocks.

Gin Daiguiri: 2 ozs. Gordon's Gin. 1/2 oz. lime juice, ½ teaspoon sugar. Shake well with ice cubes. Strain and serve in cocktail glass or on

Gin Sour: 11/2 ozs. Gordon's Gin. juice of a half

lemon, ½ teaspoon sugar. Shake with cracked ice. Strain into chilled sour glass. Add splash

Gimlet: 2 ozs. Gordon's Gin, 1 oz. sweetened

Cointreau, 1/2 oz. lemon juice. Shake well over

ce cubes. Strain and serve in cocktail class.

Gin Bloody Mary: 1½ ozs. Gordon's Gin, 3 ozs. tomato juice, juice of ½ lime wedge. Stir well

CAME OUT OF A BOTTLE OF GORDON'S GIN.



delicious drinks you can make

highball glass over ice. Squeeze in wedge of lime. Fill glass with tonic. Gin Screwdriver: 11/2 ozs. Gordon's Gin and 3 ozs, orange juice. Stir in highball glass over

ice cubes Tom Collins: 11/2 ozs. Gordon's Gin, juice of 1/2 Jemon. Pour over ice in highball class. Add

sprinkle of powdered sugar, Fill with soda. Stir. Decorate with orange slice and cherry.

Salty Dog: 1½ ozs. Gordon's Gin over ice cubes in old-fashioned glass. Fill with 3 ozs. grapefruit juice. Add dash of salt.

Rickey: 11/2 ozs. Gordon's Gin, juice from 1/2 lime with rind into highball glass with ice cubes Fill with soda water. Stir.

Daisy: 11/2 ozs. Gordon's Gin, teaspoon of powdered sugar. Stir contents over ice cubes in

highball glass. Add soda water to fill.

ge juice over ice ci Fill glass with ginger al

Ginade: 1½ ozs. Gordon's Gin over ice cubes in highball glass. Fill with lemonade. Stir. Add lemon slice.

lime juice. Stir well over ice. Strain into cocktail glass. Between the Sheets: 1 oz. each Gordon's Gin brandy, Cointreau. Shake well with ice cubes Strain into cocktail glass Gordon's and Squirt: 11/2 ozs. Gordon's Gin over ice in highball glass. Fill with Squirt* 100 GORDONS rapefruit soft drink DISTILLES

cul LONDON DRY highball glass. Fill with g mon peel twist. Pink Gin: Sprinkle several dr hitters into empty on-the-roc bitters around the glass, ren Gin & Cola: 11/2 ozs. Gordon lemon peel. Pour on gir

shows America how to do it!



Home Repair and Improvement Boating · Photography Gardening · Cooking

Do it at bookstores everywhere!

GORDON'S GIN, LARGEST SELLER IN ENGLAND, AMERICA, THE WORLD.



ONE OF SHERATON'S IO GREAT HAWAII SHOWPLACES

HAWAII SHOWPLACES

Princess Kaiulani

Just across the street from Waikiki Beach. One of five great Sheraton hotels in Waikiki.

There's a Sheraton in Waitkit that's your kind of hoel. It might be the Princes Kaiulani. The Princess Kaiulani and the Princess Kaiulani and the beach, is a great buy, a lawury hole at a moderate price (rooms run from \$25-\$40° a night, for two). There's a garden pool, roomy suites for family vacations, three gournet restaurants, Japanese. Chinese, and Continental, and free access for guests all of Sheraton's beaches and hotels. Bask in the sun or dive into the exciting shopping and entertainment of Waikkii right at your doorstep.

The Princess Kaiulani might be right for you. Or you might pick the lively informality of the Surfrider . . the traditional elegance of the Royal Hawaian . . the contemporary, glamorous Sheraton-Waikiki . . the nostalgic South Seas charm of the Moana. Pick any of these Sheraton hotels, dime and charge at all of them. Ask your Travel Agent. He knows us. And you. He knows

there's a Sheraton in Waikiki that's right for you.
Or call us, toll free 800-325-3535.



Spacious lobbies, family suites, garden pool, Sheraton's beaches

*Rates subject to chang











Sheraton Hotels in Hawaii

SHEHATON HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWIDE



Clever Fox to hold 5 adults and their luggage, yet handle as though there were only two seats and a roll bar. The Sports Sedan does exist. Swift Fox to go 0 to 50 mph in an effortless 8.1 seconds. A 1.6-liter, 4-cylinder in-line, overhead cam engine spurs the Fox to easy acceleration. Alert Fox to respond quickly to demands of driver: Rack-andpinion steering and independent front suspension are bred into every Fox.

Rich Fox to have two fully-reclining bucket seats, velour upholstery, and cutpile carpeting in an interior which equals exterior for style. 0

Sly Fox gets 37 mpg hwy. 23 city; std. shift. (EPA Est. Actual mileage may vary based on how and where you drive, car's condition, optional equip.)



Agile Fox. The engine over the drive wheels gives it the traction to get out and away. It's highly visible at your local Porsche+Audi dealer.

The Presidency/Hugh Sidey

How to Get Elected

It is the season of sunflowers, fresh tomatoes and po-litical candidates. The latter crop may break all yield records as we rush on toward the fall congressional elections. The experts calculate that there will be more handshakes, more speeches and more television entreaties than ever before. These same experts also suggest that when the smoke clears there may be very little change in the Congress along party lines. But there will be more internal stress in the political system. There will be more trouble in the Legislative Branch for its leaders and for President Jimmy Carter.

The erratic voting of Congress during the past weeks-killing, stalling, reintroducing-is symptomatic of the personal nature of congressional politics: each Indiana's Floyd Fithian man an identifiable folk hero in his territory, diminish-

ing party lines and defying Washington traditions of discipline. A brief study of the phenomenon came last week from the Historical Research Foundation, showing how some politicians who do not fit the traditional political patterns of their districts have won election by emphasizing sincerity, honesty, good cheer and hard work instead of ideology. Using the modern tools Congressmen have voted themselves-jet travel, television, staff experts-the incumbents have rooted themselves to their home ground and loosened their ties to the capital.

A typically skillful practitioner is Timothy Wirth, 38, a liberal Democrat who reigns in Colorado's conservative Second District. His life is 80 hours a week of work, including a ride in the Red Zinger bicycle classic and a two-hour town meeting devoted to foreign policy. He knows how to work a parade so that all the people see him. When pollution became a problem in Denver, he carried a breath analyzer in his van for constituents who wanted to know the amount of carbon monoxide in their lungs. All summer he will be meeting, talking, shaking and listening. He is synchronized with his people.

In Indiana's Second District, former History Professor Floyd Fithian has found resonance with his moderation as a Democrat in an area that used to be considered far right. His voting pattern is blurred, but his attention to the home folks is not. When he is campaigning, he stays in people's homes most of the time, relishing the hot breakfast and a chance to listen. He hands out questionnaires, urges his people to "get in your two cents' worth." He has some 200 junior high kids in the Fithian youth groups. For five hours' work in the Fithian cause they get a blue T shirt with his picture on it and the slogan HE WORKS FOR ALL OF US. "I know every nook and cranny of my district," the Congressman says. He has talked to town meetings attended by as few as three people. Once he joined in an auction at a county fair believing he was just having fun, but ended up with a real, live lamb. Fithian has a toll-free telephone line to his Washington office, and if there were any way to calculate such a thing, it might be proved that the greater part of his heart, mind and body is back home most of the time. This is quite a change from 20 years ago, when one of the chief criticisms of members of Congress was that once elected, they turned into creatures of Washington.

New York's Second District, on Long Island, is considered one of the natural habitats for elephants. But young Thomas Downey, with energy and charm, claimed the place in 1974 for the Democrats. At the ripe old age of 29, he has a good chance of hanging on. In the next days he will tramp his district from dawn to sunset. He will attend the Mother Cabrini Festival

and countless block parties. Downey will loiter at the commuter train stations, roll through areas in his mobile van. Every voter will be invited to a Sunday-morning tea at his parents' home in West Islip. Downey is sustained because the people consider him a good guy who works for them.

All of these men are vaguely troubled as they watch the splintering of party authority, which has slowed the Government dramatically. Yet all see something good in their strong ties to home. How to harness this heartbeat for the national good is the question that the experts have not answered. It is an old American dilemma. Good intentions have often caused us trouble before we have figured out how to manage them.



Tax Fiasco

Carter's reforms are killed; the "disgrace" persists

fter nearly a year of backstage bar-After nearly a year of outcomes unveiled one of his most important programs: a \$25 billion income tax cut and a package of 20 proposals to reform the federal tax system, which during his campaign he had called, not without reason, "a disgrace to mankind." When the House Ways and Means Committee last week began a final writing session on the bill, the cut had been reduced to \$15 billion and all the reforms had been removed. Instead there will almost certainly be a slash in the capital gains tax, which the President opposes as a benefit primarily to the well-to-do.

There is plenty of blame to be shared in this three-ring tax fiasco. The White House staff blames Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman for letting his committee spin out of control and Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal for ineffective and halfhearted lobbying. The Treasury Department blames Ullman for bending meekly with shifting political breezes and the White House staff for not paying attention to the changes in committee sentiment. Ullman mostly blames the White House staff and the President. 'Carter has a singular view of things and says he always wants the ideal and the ultimate," complains Ullman. "But the ideal is not always the realistic. In this Congress and in this political climate, this is the best bill we can get."

Carter on assuming office took very seriously his campaign promise to reform the tax "disgrace." Typically, he set a deadline for his Administration to produce a major revision of the tax code. The goal was laudable: to eliminate certain tax shelters and a multitude of unfair deductions, thus enabling tax rates to be lowered without a big loss in revenue.

ne of his key reforms was to abolish O the capital gains levy and tax the profits from long-term investments as ordinary income. This income is now taxed at up to 70%; capital gains are taxed at a maximum of 49.1%. Carter contended that his reform would permit the maximum ordinary rate to be cut to 50%, and that the impact on investors thus would be minimal. Overall, the Administration said its reforms would mean substantial tax cuts for those earning less than \$20 .-000 annually and tax increases only for those earning more than \$100,000.

But when Carter consulted with Ullman and other congressional leaders, he found that they had no wish to take away anyone's assured tax break in return for a promise of lower rates-especially in an election year. Carter was not impressed by that practical argument.

and he continued to urge the reforms. The President sent Blumenthal around the nation last summer to rally support for his program. Speaking mainly to groups of businessmen, Blumenthal got a stony response. Yet when Carter finally announced his tax package in his

1978 State of the Union message, he stubbornly insisted once again on including reform proposals.

Predictably, the Carter plan soon floundered in a political swamp on Capitol Hill. As inflation mounted, Ullman argued that the basic tax cut was too great. and Carter agreed to scale it down to about \$15 billion. The compromise was prudent, but it made Carter again appear vacillating and led to criticism that the cut barely offset scheduled increases in Social Security taxes. As Ullman's committee lopped off the reforms one by one, the Administration looked weak.

Carter turned his attention to other important matters, including his tough Panama Canal fight and the energy bill. Thus when Wisconsin Republican William Steiger introduced a committee amendment to slash the maximum capital gains rate to 25%-the very opposite of what the President had wanted-neither Carter nor his aides took the move seriously

The proposal picked up considerable support in Congress, especially in the mood created by the passage of California's Proposition 13. While Ullman tried to reach a committee compromise with Steiger, Carter undercut Ullman's efforts by blasting away at any capital gains cut at all as "a huge tax windfall for millionaires." The Administration belatedly tried leadership.



House Ways and Means Chairman Ullman No new simmicks at the last minute

to sell an alternative capital gains cut only for homeowners and sellers of new stocks. Complained Ullman: "You can't throw in complicated new gimmicks at the last minute

When Carter finally gets the bill sometime in the fall, he apparently will face the unhappy choice of vetoing a tax cut or accepting a capital gains provision that runs contrary to the reforms he had promised to deliver. While the President may claim that he fought hard for tax equity, any result that is so far from what he sought implies serious flaws in

Congress Moves—A Little

Action on civil service reform, hospital costs and ERA

With final adjournment only two months away, the pace of activity sped up in Congress last week. Among the results:

Civil Service Reform. To improve the federal bureaucracy's efficiency. Carter proposed that hiring and firing procedures be streamlined for the Government's 2.8 million civil service employees. For highlevel bureaucrats, he also recommended greater use of salary incentives based on job performance. Last week the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved a bill, but only after it had been substantially rewritten under pressure from lobbyists for Government employees. The committee cut back the incentive program to a two-year experiment and limited it to three agencies, to be designated by the Administration. It proposed amending the Hatch Act to permit federal employees to take an active role in partisan politics, a step opposed by Carter who called the committee's votes "very

Still. Arizona Democrat Morris Udall.

who is managing the legislation for the Administration, is confident that the objectionable sections can be eliminated on the House floor. Said he: "My whole strategy was simply to get out a bill."

Subsidized Housing. The Administration had asked for a 1979 appropriation of \$31 billion to subsidize housing for the poor and the elderly. But the Senate Banking. Housing and Urban Affairs Committee added amendments that would have cost the Government an additional \$8 billion. Last week, by a vote of 60 to 21, the Senate cut it back to what the Administration had originally proposed.

In a reversal of political stereotypes. several Republicans-including Massachusetts' Edward Brooke, Pennsylvania's John Heinz III and New York's Jacob Javits-supported the increased spending. Argued Brooke: "It is cruel to look to our lowest-income citizens as the front line in the battle against inflation.

Hospital Costs. Carter has proposed limiting increases in hospital costs to 9% a year. They soared last year by almost

16%, a pace that has slowed a bit this year, to an average increase of 12.7%, a decrease helped in part by the threat of cost-curbing legislation. In a surprise move, Illinois Democrat Marty Russo defected from the Carter camp, enabling the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to vote 22 to 21 against mandatory hospital cost controls. Instead, the committee endorsed voluntary efforts by hospitals to cut costs. The panel also approved a national commission-with no enforcement powers-to monitor medical costs. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano bitterly blamed the defeat on Russo, who changed his views after lobbying by members of the II-

linois Hospital Association Endangered Species. Because of the 1973 Endangered Species Act, federal officials were forced to suspend work on the \$116 million Tellico Dam in eastern Tennessee to protect the snail darter, a rare species of three-inch perch. Last week the Senate voted to open a loophole in the act by authorizing a new Cabinet-level committee that could grant exemptions from the law in cases of "irresolvable conflict." The provision was opposed by the Administration, but was accepted reluctantly by leaders of environmental groups. who were warned by Tennessee Republican Howard Baker that if "common sense" was not written into the law, political pressures would mount until "the act itself would expire." Administration officials will now fight the Baker loophole in the House.

ERA Extension. Still three states short of the 38 needed for final approval of the Equal Rights Amendment, proponents originally asked Congress to extend the March 22 deadline for ratification by another seven years. But even with the help of last-minute phone calls to wavering legislators from Rosalynn Carter and Betty Ford, the bill seemed headed for defeat in the House Judiciary Committee. Supporters proposed a compromise: an extension of three years and three months. Then, to their surprise, they lost a crucial vote when a reluctant ally, Harold S. Sawver of Michigan, said that he would vote

Committee Chairman Peter Rodino Jr. promptly called a 15-min. recess. and colleagues pressed Sawyer to change his mind. But he remained adamant. "It's a delicate ego problem," said New Jersey Republican Millicent Fenwick, after pleading with Sawyer. "He's terribly angry. He says he's been over-lobbied." When the committee reconvened, Sawyer did indeed vote against the compromise. But Nevada Democrat Jim Santini left the room; in his absence the compromise extension squeaked through, 17 to 16.

no to anything less than seven years

Now the Rules Committee must decide, probably by mid-August, whether the ERA proposal will be brought to the floor. Senate opposition to the extension is even stronger, and conservative Senators threaten an anti-ERA filibuster

"Electricity is running short. Here are three ways to stretch it."

"You can lose 2400 gallons Your air conditioner can account for half your summertime of hot water per year if your bill. A dirty condenser coil faucet drips at the rate can drive up operating costs 20 to 25 percent. Clean of one drop per second. it once a year. Help save till new power plants are built. Insulation can be the biggest help in conserving energy. Yes, conservation can help us through the energy crisis. But it won't be enough for future needs."

The time to build power plants is now.

By 1988, America will need 40% more electricity than today, just to supply all the new people and their jobs. New power plants—both coal and nuclear—are urgently needed and must be started immediately to be ready in time. For facts on your energy options, just send in the coupon.

> **Edison Electric Institute** for the electric companies

Edison Electric Institute P.O. Box 2491, General Post Office New York, N.Y. 10001

Please send me free information about the National Energy Watch conservation program.

Address

Give your drinks every advantage.



Life Among the Talmadges

An untidy divorce discloses an unusual road to riches

He gets up at 4 a.m., puts on his jogging clothes and runs two miles near his apartment in northwest Washington. Then he eats breakfast and heads for his office on Capitol Hill. He returns home as soon as the Senate adjourns, watches TV and is in bed by 8:30. Georgia Senator Herman Talmadge, 64, is a lonely and troubled man these days, under heavy pressure from investigations into his tangled finances by the Senate Ethics Committee and the Internal Revenue Service.

His problems stem mostly from legal battles with his former wife Betty, 54, who lives at Lovejoy, the 1,400-acre family plantation southeast of Atlanta, where she runs a meat brokerage business. For years it seemed they had Herman Talmadge in a moment of deep reflection a perfect political marriage. But he drank, she says, and the mar-

riage deteriorated. She came down with the Washington-wife blues and started seeing a psychiatrist. One evening in 1976, shortly after hog-killing time, Betty Talmadge suddenly recovered. While watching the news on TV at Lovejoy, she discovered that the Senator had filed for divorce. She went to the next room, where Talmadge was sitting, and said: "When are you moving out?"

But political divorces can be messy, Talmadge soon learned, as have others -former Governor Marvin Mandel of Maryland, Governor George Wallace of Alabama and Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts.* Last August, Talmadge revealed in a deposition that it had long been his practice to accept pocket money, clothing and lodging from friends. In fact, he had written only one check for cash in six years. Says he: "Wherever I go, people entertain me, lodge me, give me small amounts of money. My out-ofpocket expenses come from donations friends give me-\$5, a \$10 bill, sometimes \$15 or \$20." The Senate Ethics Committee is investigating the propriety of his way of meeting living expenses.

The divorce case, meanwhile, focused on whether Talmadge or his wife was entitled to \$756,000 from a land deal. According to his deposition, the Senator in 1967 bought a one-eighth share in Terminal Facilities, a land syndicate, and placed the stock in his wife's name. She now claims that it was an outright gift and that she paid capital gains tax on the profits when the shares were sold in 1972. But he insists that the stock was only hers to hold in trust, even though in an answer to one of Betty's lawyer's "The Brookes' divorce became final this month after



"People entertain me, lodge me, give me money

written questions, he referred to it as a "gift." Asked a lawyer for his wife: "That's pretty concise, isn't it, Senator?" Replied Talmadge: "A little too concise." madge quickly amended his answer.

Last week the Georgia supreme court ruled that the money belongs to Talmadge. But he is caught in a dilemma: if the stock was a gift to his wife, he should have paid a federal gift tax; if the stock was only being held in trust, he should have reported it in his annual financial statement to the Senate. He did neither

But the issue of who owns the shares is secondary to the much more revealing questions of how Talmadge got involved in the land acquisition and what



Betty Talmadge campaigning in Atlanta How to cook a pig

then happened to it. The deal originated in 1967, when an Atlanta businessman invited Talmadge to join in the purchase of 1,200 acres in Cobb County, Ga., near the proposed Interstate 75. The

businessman wrote that he was "reliably informed there will be an interchange" on part of the property, information not yet made public. Talmadge put up \$119.800. Two years later, then State Highway Director Jim Gillis, a political crony of Talmadge's, officially recommended that the interchange be built on that site. In 1972 Terminal Facilities sold the property to land developers for \$12,500 an acre, almost six times the original purchase price of five years before. In addition, the Senator's son acted as broker and received a \$100,-000 commission from the sellers.

Nor was this the only time Talmadge has been involved with friends in profitable land dealings. In 1966 the Senator asked the Federal Highway Administration to approve construction of an interchange on Interstate 75 near property that had been acquired by business associates in rural Henry County, Ga. The FHA agreed, even though there was to be another interchange less than two

Talmadge's sworn deposition discloses that he gave his wife about \$15,000 worth of securities that do not appear as gifts in his tax returns. The IRS is investigating the matter. There are also problems with a special account that Talmadge kept to handle expenses related to his Senate duties: ▶ He took \$26,912 from the account for

his own use in 1975, claiming it was for campaign expenses he had paid out of pocket, but did not report these expenses until last week.

▶ He failed to pay federal income taxes on \$5,907 of income kept in the account

▶ He deposited in the account between 1973 and 1976 \$83,363 in expense reimbursements from the Senate, \$25,248 more than documented expenditures.

While her lawyers are forcing out new disclosures about her husband's finances, Betty Talmadge is doing her best to return to Washington. The indefatigable meat broker, who recently wrote a book called How to Cook a Pig and Other Back-to-the-Farm Recipes, is running for Congress. Says Betty: "There's not much difference between selling a ham and selling a political idea." Two weeks ago she gave a "pig pickin' and politickin' benefit" at Lovejoy plantation to help her campaign. But the turnout was poor. Many of her friends are still friends of Herman's-no matter what has been disclosed about him-and stayed

Monopoly on the Boardwalk

Lots of other players are still struggling to pass Go

When the doors open at 10 each morn-ing, the hopeful come crowding into what looks like a hall of mirrors, jostling for places at gambling tables and slot machines that seem to stretch to infinity. Grimly determined to beat the odds, the players have been pouring huge amounts of money into the casino's coffers. This is Atlantic City, and it is booming beyond the most optimistic expectations

When Resorts International opened its football-field-size casino in May, gamblers lost an average of \$438,500 a day on the tables and machines. By June the daily drop reached \$535,000, and security analysts estimate that the figure is now running as much as \$700,000 a day, three times the revenues of either Caesars Palace or the MGM Grand, the biggest casinos in Las Vegas.

The people who are becoming rich are the stock market players: Resorts International's stock soared from \$20 a share in March to a recent high of \$961/2. The company has invested some of its new capital by purchasing the Seeburg line of slot machines and Atlantic City's famed Steel Pier. The shares of two other firms that plan to open casinos in Atlantic City are also rising fast: Bally Manufacturing Co., which makes slot and pinball machines, from a low earlier this year of \$15 to \$38 last week, and Caesars World, from a low of \$6 earlier this year to \$25 last week. Says Wall Street Analyst Anthony Hoffman: "Americans will gamble wherever they can. Why is just \$75 billion bet in the country each year? Only because there aren't enough opportunities

Caesars World has leased, for \$2.5 million a year, the Howard Johnson's Regency Motor Lodge and plans to spend

\$30 million on renovations and a casino that will be 50% larger than Resorts International's. The gamblers' chips may be down by early next year. Japanese Restaurant Tycoon Rocky Aoki, president of the Benihana chain, and Financier Takashi Sasakawa have leased the old Shelburne Hotel for more than \$1 million a year and are rushing to remodel it into a casino by spring. Further behind is Bally Manufacturing, which has leased a baroque landmark, the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. The company wants to tear it down, despite its entry in the National Register of Historic Places, but a local group intends to fight the plan in court.

Such problems have not been encoun tered by Golden Nugget Inc., of Las Vegas, which proposes building a new \$75 million high-rise casino-hotel on the site of an old stucco motel. Golden Nugget's hard-driving president, Stephen Wynn, last month slipped into the motel wearing sandals and a T shirt. When the owner quoted an \$8.5 million selling price, Wynn replied: "I'll give you a million now and the rest in 24 hours." Wynn told reporters that the owner was so surprised "he almost dropped dead." Also scrambling to open casinos are Playboy Enterprises, which plans to build a new hotel, and Penthouse International, which has acquired the Four Seasons Motel and Holiday Inn on the Boardwalk.

The state of New Jersey is cashing in on the boom too, by means of a casino tax that skims about 8% of the house's winnings. The state originally projected that the tax would bring in \$18 million a year by 1980, when four or five casinos are expected to be operating. But the daily take at Resorts International is already

high enough to bring in that amount of taxes a year.

Some law-enforcement officials fear that the river of revenue will weaken the state's resolve to follow stiff screening procedures to prevent criminals from infiltrating casino operations. Says a cynical detective: "The continuity of revenue is important to state officials. They will not shoot Santa Claus." Resorts' license, in fact, was granted on a temporary basis, at the urging of Governor Brendan Byrne and over the objection of the state's gaming enforcement chief. Robert Martinez. whose agency still has not completed its investigation of the company.

A potential casino owner certain to be the subject of scrutiny is Morris Shenker, who put up \$10 million to buy the President Motor Inn on the Boardwalk. Formerly one of Jimmy Hoffa's lawyers, he is part owner of the Dunes Hotel and casino in Las Vegas. Because of Shenker's links with a scandal-ridden Teamsters Union pension fund, he has been investigated off and on for more than 20 years by the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Justice Department and the Nevada gaming commission. Mob activity in Atlantic City has so far been concentrated on loan sharking and the control of service businesses such as laundries, vending machines and garbage collection.

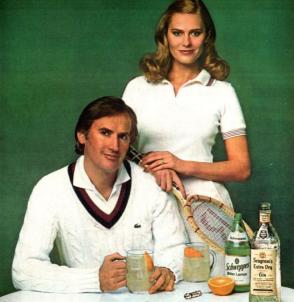
he emerald tide in Atlantic City, the only U.S. city outside Nevada that permits casino gambling, has not escaped the attention of other states. A group called Let's Help Florida, which hopes to rejuvenate decaying Miami Beach with casino gambling, claims to have enough voters' signatures to hold a referendum on the issue this November. But Governor Reubin Askew is organizing a statewide campaign to fight the proposal. The New York legislature has approved a state constitutional amendment to allow casinos. If the same measure is approved a second time, next year, as required by state law, the amendment will be on the ballot next year

But legalized gambling is not transforming Atlantic City as fast as some residents had expected. Except for the crush inside the Resorts International Hotel and the wild bidding in real estate offices for Boardwalk property, the city is still much the same as always. Earlier this year, many home and shop owners posted FOR SALE signs in hopes of making quick fortunes. But much of the openingday hysteria has passed, and rents of property not on the Boardwalk have returned to normal. Indeed, some residents joke that the city's best chance of getting new money out of the casinos and on to the streets rests with a movement organized by a women's rights activist and a former Atlantic City madam. They have formed a group called HUSH (Help Undo Sexual Hypocrisy) that is trying to legalize prostitution.



"In New Jersey today, one point six million dollars changed hands in brisk gambling with losers outnumbering winners four to one. House receipts remained generally steady in most categories, at levels up two per cent over yesterday

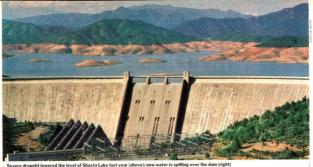




Pour 11/2 oz. Seagram's Extra Dry Gin over cubes, fill with Schweppes Bitter Lemon, garnish with orange slice, and you're ready to serve an ace.

Seagram's Extra Dry. The Perfect Martini Gin. Perfect all ways.

For an authentic British Bobby's whistle with chain, send check for \$2.50, name and address to Wimbledon Whistle Offer, P.O. Box 11558, Newington, CT 06111.
Conn. residents add 7% tax, Offer good while supply lasts, Void where prohibited. Seagram Distillers Co., N.Y.C., 80 proof. Distilled dry gin, Distilled from grain.



Water, Water Everywhere

But some Californians still do not waste a drop

t the height of the two-year West- a good chance of another dust bowl." ern drought, voungsters skateboarded on the dry concrete bed of the Los Angeles River. Shasta Lake receded to less than one-fourth its normal size. stranding boats on the rocky bottom. Folsom Lake, usually 260 ft, deep, was a virtual mud flat. The normally roaring Stanislaus River near Sacramento turned into a trickle. Kent reservoir serving Marin County dropped by more than a third of its usual level. Warned Richard Felch of the National Oceanographic and Atmo-"We've got Administration:

Rafting on the Stanislaus River "We have rebounded with a bang.

But the only thing certain about the weather is that it will change. Sure enough, late last fall, rain started falling in California. Hard. Water came so abundantly to the dry and thirsty land that in the first six months of this year the state got 21/2 times its normal amount of rainfall. The rains have been so plentiful that there would have been disastrous floods if the drought had not emptied streams, lakes and reservoirs.

Boaters have returned to Shasta Lake, along with crowds of campers. Some 20.000 people spent Fourth of July weekend there; 40,000 were at Folsom Lake. Says William Dillinger of the state department of parks and recreation: "Nobody is crying for customers any more. Last year people were hiking on the mud flats along the lakes. This year they are swimming.

Bill Center, who shut down his raftrental firm last year and went to work on a tree farm, is back in business on the Stanislaus River. He now employs 30 guides to take people on overnight trips, serving them shishkebab and strawberry shortcake for dinner. Says he: "Two years ago, I worked half time. Now it's time-and-a-half. We have rebounded with a bang

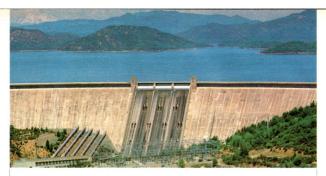
Although state officials shut down the ski lift on 14,162-ft. Mount Shasta last April, intrepid skiers and snow bunnies are still skimming down high-altitude snow fields that are up to 25 feet deep. State officials welcome the snow pack for another reason. Explains Bill Clark. spokesman for the department of water resources: "It's like having water in the bank." Backpackers complain the snow is hindering their hiking into parts of the Sierras they were barred from visiting last year because of the high fire danger.

On the flourishing ranch lands, California cattlemen are talking about making money this year, after losing nearly \$900 million because of the drought and reducing their herds from 5 million head to 4 million. Says William Staiger of the Cattlemen's Association: "Last year there was no grass and no water. When the rains came, the damn grass sprouted all over the place. We can rebuild the herds in three years.

But the downpours have hurt the farmers, who raise vegetables ranging from artichokes to zucchini, in California's Central Valley. To survive the drought, farmers deepened existing wells or drilled new ones at a cost of \$340 million. The rains partly replenished the val-



Mary Murphy, 16, sliding on Mount Shasta Like having water in the bank.



lev's water table, but also flooded the fields. As a result, planting of strawberries, tomatoes and lettuce was delayed. Then, when the lettuce seeds were finally in the ground, many of them were washed away by subsequent downpours. The price of lettuce on the East Coast rose to a staggering \$1 and even more per head. Observes Rancher Willie Chamberlin: "It's a lot like a breakfast table. Sometimes you have a little pancakes left over. Sometimes you have a little syrup left over. The trick is to make it come out even.

ven in the cities, the rains were not good news for evwhich normally has one of the "The trick is to make it come out even nation's highest hay fever rates.

the drought had greatly lowered the pollen count. Hay fever is particularly prevalent now, some doctors say, because the allergy-prone became less resistant during the dry years

Many Californians are finding that habits acquired during the dry years are hard to break. Even though water rationing has ended in Marin County, north of

erybody. In Sacramento, Wild poppies blooming in the desert near Palmdale, Calif.

abide by a version of Governor Jerry Brown's thoughts about "less is more. They are conserving water by taking short showers, keeping bricks in their toilet tanks and watering their lawns infrequently. They consequently are using 35% less water than three years ago. "I will never again waste water," boasts Helen Davis of Sausalito. In many Marin restau-San Francisco, residents are continuing to rants, water is still served only on request.

"Without water, we wash fewer glasses and that saves energy, argues Restaurateur Adolph Santina. "Not that many people ask for it these days. They are now drinking wine.

Deep in the heart of Texas the elements are less accommodating: three weeks of temperatures of more than 100° and six weeks of drought in the Dallas area have shriveled the earth. It is so hot that people are watering house foundations to keep them from cracking.

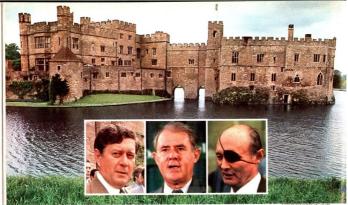
So far, 21 people have died in the Dallas-Fort Worth area because of the heat wave, most of them elderly poor who live in homes without air conditioning. Weather forecasters predict

the heat wave will continue this week, breaking a record of 25 consecutive days of 100° temperatures set in 1952. Although health authorities are warning area residents to stay out of the midday sun, joggers still pack city parks at noon. Golfers also show up on the courses. But they are playing with a new rule: the ball can be moved without penalty if it falls into a crack opened in fairways by the heat and drought.

Last year the marina on Folsom Lake was unusable; but the rains have put the same docks back in use again







Leeds Castle, where Secretary of State Vance met Egypt's Kamel (left) and Israel's Dayan (right) for Middle East talks

World

MIDDLE EAST

Talking Face to Face Again

Guarded optimism, hurt feelings and "black propaganda"

t was an unlikely setting for a Middle East peace conference. Leeds Castle, a moat-surrounded medieval fortress. is set like a crown jewel in the placid English countryside southeast of London. Henry VIII once lived there with Anne Bolevn, his second wife, before love soured and he had her beheaded. Last week the Foreign Ministers of Egypt and Israel sat down at Leeds Castle to try to weave together what was left of the frayed threads of the Middle East peace initiative. The two days of talks between Israel's Moshe Davan and Egypt's Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel were presided over by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who had arranged the meeting in the hope that something might come of getting the parties face to face once again

As the participants arrived in Britain for the talks, nerves were on edge. There were fears that the discussions might end in more acrimony, as well as rumors of a terrorist plot against the visiting officials. British security forces decided at the last minute to move the conference from London's modern and more convenient Churchill Hotel to the remote splendor I Leeds Castle. Security was extremely tight. Dayan and Kamel landed in a special section of London's Heatthrow London's London

The conference went off without a hitch, although no one was boasting of any concrete achievements when it end-ed. Nonetheless, Vance allowed himself a bit of guarded optimism. Said the Secretary of State afterward: "These were the most candid and probing discussions I have heard between [the two sides]."

Vance first met separately with each of the two Foreign Ministers to work out procedures for the discussion. Reviewing the similarities between Israel's 26-point

peace proposal offered last. December and Egypt's six-point plan given to Vice President Walter Mondale earlier this month, the Secretary noted that both plans 1) envision real peace for Israel. I) envision real peace for Israel. 2) recognize the necessity of detailed security assurances for Israel. 3) propose a five-year transition period and some sort for a five-year transition period and some sort Gaza-Strip, hough there are major differences about what form such a government would take.

Next day in the castle's elegant conference room, overlooking the most with its graceful black swans. Vance, Dayan and Kamel and their respective aides got down to direct talks. Although Vance sees his role as "more than a mediator, more than a postman," in the words of ore U.S. official, he put forward no U.S. proposals during the meeting. Dayan and Kamel did about 90% of the talking in the ses-

ons, which lasted for nearly seven hours.

The differences between the two sides

centered on the so-called core issues: the applicability of U.N. Resolution 242 to the West Bank and Gaza, sovereignty of both areas, and the degree of Israeli withdrawal. To try to achieve some movement on these issues. Vance announced that State Department Troubleshooter Alfred Atherton Jr. will travel to Saudi Arabia. Jordan, Egypt and Israel this week to lay the groundwork for more talks. Vance himself will return to the Middle East to chair another meeting between the Israelis and the Egyptians in early August. Washington hopes to synthesize the positions of the two sides and broaden the next session to include defense and legal experts who could then carry the talks on into the details of withdrawal, new borders and security guarantees.

Dayan declared himself "optimistic about the Egyptians' attitude." He said he was surprised at the willingness of his Egyptian counterpart to forgo discussion of a declaration of principles, which would commit Israel to eventual withdrawal, in favor of concentrating on specific issues. "They didn't have the courage to pay us any compliments," noted one Israeli participant, "but at least Kamel told Dayan he could understand our problem.

Dayan assured Vance that Israel was

willing to participate in another round of talks. But there was some doubt whether Egypt would go along. Returning to Cairo from the Organization of African Unity summit in Khartoum (see following story), Egyptian President Anwar Sadat declared that for a new meeting to be held. "there should be some new elements from Israel.

eanwhile. Sadat's meetings with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Labor Party Leader Shimon Peres the week before in Austria had stormy repercussions in Israel. The Egyptians have barely concealed their frustration with Premier Menachem Begin, who they believe has no interest in negotiating for peace. Asked whether he met with Peres to try to split the Israeli government, Sadat termed the charge "the kind of black propaganda with which Menachem Begin tries to inflame the Israeli people." In a speech marking the 26th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, Sadat declared: "It is possible to establish peace in hours. The only obstacle is Mr. Begin, who thinks he can have peace and guarantees and land. Peace, yes, Guarantees for both parties, yes. Land, no.

Although Begin had given advance approval to both the Weizman and Peres meetings with Sadat, the Defense Minister returned home to a scathing attack from other members of the Israeli Cab-

inet. They accused him of negotiating without authority and using the peace process to burnish his own image. Begin suggested that the Cabinet postpone its discussion on Weizman's talks with Sadat for another week. Furious at this snub. Weizman stormed out of the Cabinet session. Next day he tore a peace poster from a wall outside Begin's office.

Stung by Sadat's cool attitude, Begin told a meeting of his Herut party: "I am the only obstacle to total surrender. The demand for lands, for withdrawal from the West Bank, from Jerusalem and from the settlements means surrender. No matter what was whispered, what matters are the documents." Added Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a vigorous proponent of Israel's expansionist policy of settling the occupied territories: "The Arabs are trying to build the image of their favorite leaders. They also decide who is clever, who is shrewd and who is capable of negotiation with them." Whereupon Begin interrupted, "They will soon also decide who is fat and who is thin."

Storm in the Knesset

t was not Menachem Begin's finest hour. During a rowdy session of the Knesset that was televised nationally last week, Israel's Premier lost his temper in a debate with Labor Party Leader Shimon Peres about Peres' talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Vienna, came close to weeping, and tore up pieces of paper. At a closed session of Labor delegates, even former Premier Golda Meir wondered aloud whether Begin had lost his senses. Meanwhile, a new "denial unit" in Begin's office, created to offset critical press stories about him, was working full time to explain away the Premier's rostrum behavior

Begin's angry outburst even spilled over into the Knesset cafeteria after the debate, where the Premier, according to numerous witnesses, cursed Peres in Russian and Polish. He also disclosed that Peres had met secretly with King Hassan II of Morocco in Rabat following the Sadat talks and "even dared to ask my permission to meet with [Jordan'sl King Hussein." Labor Party officials seeking future meetings with Arab leaders, he warned, would not be issued passports. TIME has learned that Hussein, who was honeymooning in England, had requested a meeting with

Peres through former King Constan tine II of Greece. Peres called and asked for Begin's permission; he was turned down

The stormy Knesset session had begun with opening remarks by Peres on his talks with Sadat. Begin had not yet found time to receive Peres privately and thus had not heard a full and confidential report. Nonetheless, the Premier accused Peres of "telling us fantastic stories" about the talks. "I really want to ask," said Begin, "did he [Peres] ask his partner in the threeand-a-half-hour discussion if he, Mr. Begin ripping up paper during debate



Sadat, is ready to make a territorial compromise? For me a part, and for you a part?" Begin then grabbed a piece of paper and ripped it in two. "This is what a territorial compromise means," he shouted.

The Knesset broke into an uproar. Rabbi Menachem Hacohen, a member of the Labor Party, asked: "What is that? A peace poster?" (The reference was to an earlier incident in which Defense Minister Weizman had ripped down a poster outside Begin's office.) Called out Meir Peil, head of the left-wing Shelli Party: "A Premier on the rostrum ripping up papers?" Begin answered with sarcasm: "Did I wake you up, Knesset Member Peil? Shalom alechem!

Peres futilely tried to reply that he had raised the question of territorial compromise with Sadat. Begin refused to listen. "Sadat is talking about minor adjustments only," he continued. "Now I will tell you why you didn't raise the question about a territorial compromise. You are a clever man. You knew what kind of an answer you would get, and that is why you did not ask.'

Peres: I beg your pardon. I say that I raised the question, and I will report to you privately. You have not heard my report.

Begin: Don't tell me theoretical stories. I have no time. And now I am free, and you will have to be free to

> see me Later in the debate when the Premier declared that he represented the State of Israel. Meir Peil interjected: "Oy!" Begin turned on him once more: "Ov and ov to this heckling. I understand it hurts you, but it will continue hurting you for many years. While several members shouted 'Amen," Peil shot back: "I hope [he] will reach the age of 120 but not be the Premier for a long time." By session's end. Israeli television viewers might have been hoping for a peace plan for their Knesset.

World

AFRICA

Strong Words from a Statesman

Nigeria's Obasanjo lectures East and West on intervention

t would not be a splashy affair, promised the host of the 15th annual summit of the Organization of African Unity. In contrast to the gaudy 14th meeting in Libreville last year, on which the government of Gabon spent nearly \$1 billion for halls, hotels and new highways to nowhere, this year's session in Khartoum would be summitry on a \$12 million shoestring. A few old streets had been resurfaced, and sessions would be held in Friendship Hall, a rather proletarianlooking convention center built two years ago by the Chinese. Despite the relative austerity, Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri, the summit host and incoming OAU president, suggested in personal letters of invitation to each of his fellow 48 African leaders that this was a meeting they would not want to miss.

When the four-day summit convened last week, there were some inevitable absentees. Mauritania's President Moktar Ould Daddah for instance had been overthrown by a military coup shortly before he was supposed to leave for Nouakchott Airport to catch a plane to Khartoum. Libya's Muammar Gaddafi, as usual, preferred to stay home, sending in his place a quarrelsome delegation that threw the sessions into an occasional uproar by picking fights with neighboring Chad. Nonetheless, 35 leaders of the OAU's 49 member states were on hand, the largest muster in the organization's history. Among them: Angola's Agostinho Neto, attending his first African summit, and Guinea's Sekou Touré, who had not been to one since 1965. All were greeted with effusive embraces by Host Numeiri at Khartoum's airport

Until this year, the most urgent item on the OAU agenda had customarily been what ought to be done about the white regimes that are suppressing black majorities in Rhodesia and South Africa. That issue surfaced once again last week, to be sure: the OAU decided unanimously to support all-party Rhodesian talks, backed by the U.S. and Britain, that would have to include leaders of the black nationalist Patriotic Front. But the larger issue that bothered everyone in Khartoum was the proper African response to military and political incursions by both East and West, capped by the French and Belgian effort to put down a rebellion in Zaïre's mine-rich Shaba region.

At a pre-summit Foreign Ministers' meeting called to whittle down the agenda and prepare positions, the Council of Ministers had hammered out a series of resolutions on the foreign intervention that one delegate aptly described as "mush." One resolution maintained that the defense of African states was the sole responsibility of the states themselves.



umeiri hugs Mozambique's Samora Machel



... and Madagascar's Didier Ratsiraka



... and ranzama s Junus Hyerere



... and kisses Chad's Félix Malloum

A meeting they would not want to miss.

A complementary—but contradictory—measure provided that the "sovereignty of every African country gives it the right to appeal to any other country for help if to appeal to any other country for help if ended." In an oblique criticism of those cross-purposes proposals, Gabonse President Albert-Bernard ("Omar") Bongo, the OAU's outgoing chairman, ruefully noted." We have the habit of falking withmany resolutions."

Some of the rhetoric at Khartoum justified Bongo's criticism. Restating the obvious, Liberia's President William Toltobvious, Liberia's President William Tolstruggle against nation and neocolonialism." Sekou Touré celebrated his return
to the summit by pummeling the West
with a scathing sermon. Africa's problem
in Zaire, was Western-style imperialism,
which Touré equated with "Satan, as described in the holy Koran, the Bible and
the New Testament. It is not just bad, it
evel carable of the worst."

It was left to Nigeria's Lieut. General Olusegun Obasanjo to provide the summit with a statesmanlike sense of purpose. Wearing a flowing pink-flowered Yoruban robe and, on his head, a red and gold fula, the tall, husky Obasanjo took the rostrum to deliver an address that was at once forceful, balanced and conciliatory. As leader of the most populous African nation-and one with political clout, since it supplies 25% of U.S. petroleum imports-Obasanjo had qualms about condemning "without reservation" intervention from any source. The Shaba operation, he agreed, was "a most naked and unashamed attempt to determine what Africa's true collective interests should be. Paratroop drops in the 20th century are no more acceptable to us than the gunboats of the last century were to our ancestors." Moreover, said the general, "convening conferences in Europe and America to decide the fate of Africa raises too many ugly specters that would be best forgotten.

Obstansjo akknowledged Western concern over Communist infliration in Africa But, he advised, "no African nation is about to embrace Communism wholesale any more than we are willings to embrace capitalism." To the extent that any African country can be considered by the West to have gone Communist, it was as a direct result of the failure of Western policies. In every case where Cubis' intervention was established, they concern the control of the failure of the failur

Obasanjo was not content merely to warn the onetime colonial rullers of Africa against neocolonialism. He also blamed Africans in part for their own problems: "We African leaders must realize that we cannot be asking outside powers to leave us alone while in most

Preferred Justes

Discover why
more and more smokers
switch every day to the
largest selling low tar
menthol cigarette.
They prefer the mellow
flavor, cooling menthol,
and total satisfaction
in Salem Lights.

Salem Lights



LIGHTS: 11 mg, "tar", 0.8 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report AUG, '77; LIGHT 100's: 11 mg, "tar", 0.9 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, by FTC method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.



80 and 100 proof • Wolfschmidt, Relay, Md

Wolfschmidt Genuine Vodka

World

cases it is our own actions which provide them with the excuse to interfere in our affairs. We can no longer hide behind real or imagined foreign machinations for our own failings

While accepting the rationale for Soviet. Cuban and East German intervention in Ethiopia and Angola, Obasanjo argued that East-bloc aid to black Africa must have limits. "The Soviets should not overstay their welcome," he warned. "Africa is not about to throw off one colonial yoke for another. The Soviets should therefore see it to be in their interest not to seek to perpetually maintain their presence even after the purpose for which they were invited has been achieved. This way they run the risk of being dubbed a new imperial power, as indeed they already are being called even by those with whom they have had long association." That was a clear reference to Egypt, Somalia and the Sudan, all of which have expelled Russian advisers. Lest anyone miss his point, Obasanio concluded: "We must be the prime determinants of our destiny. Let the Soviets and their collaborators heed this timely counsel.'

basanjo's roundly applauded speech was the high point of the session. Bevond their own bright promise of stronger African leadership, his statesmanlike words contrasted with the gaffes that too often in the past have soiled the image African leaders sought to project. There were, alas, still a few of those gaucheries at the 15th summit. Items:

▶ Sudanese security men had to break up a wrestling match between Algerian and Moroccan delegates over a map of Africa that classified the Western Sahara as a nonindependent country. The Algerians, who support Polisario guerrillas fighting for the area's independence, were penciling in "independent" when the Moroccans chanced along and tried to ink in boundary lines indicating that Western Sahara had been partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania. A brief, fierce struggle ensued.

► In a short speech that Sudan's Numeiri generously described as "vivid and cheerful." Idi Amin Dada of Uganda offered a few of his customary impromptu bons mots. One contained a sardonic ring of truth: "I guess I should say a few words about liberation fronts and the Palestinian people, since you are not at the OAU unless you mention those things.

▶ For all their attacks on Western neocolonialism, the delegates for the most part addressed one another in the two maior languages of colonial Africa: French and English. One embarrassing moment occurred when Angola's Neto, who was educated in Lisbon, was forced to wait until a Portuguese-speaking interpreter could be found to provide the running translation of his speech. Neto concluded by caustically requesting that Portuguese be made one of the OAU's working languages.

Human Rights on Trial (Contd.)

Moscow convicts another dissident, harasses a diplomat

Undaunted by the world outcry against the trials and convictions of Anatoli Shcharansky and two other Soviet dissidents. Moscow last week moved to silence another human rights activist. Attorney Lev Lukyanenko, 50, went on trial in the small Ukrainian town of Gorodnya near Kiev on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation." The pattern of the proceedings was much the same as in the previous trials. Like Shcharansky, Alexander Ginzburg and Viktoras Petkus, Lukyanenko refused to make a public confession, despite seven months of pretrial interrogation. Instead, he went on a hunger strike when the summary four-day trial began, refused to accept a court-appointed attorney, and

Proud of their nation's cultural heritage, the Ukrainians have long chafed under Russian-imposed restraints on their language, their literature and their independent spirit.

That spirit was exemplified by Lukyanenko, who boldly helped found the unofficial Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union in 1959. Its platform: secession from the U.S.S.R.—a right that is theoretically guaranteed by the 1936 Soviet constitution-and the establishment of an independent socialist Ukraine. In 1961 Lukyanenko was tried for treason and condemned to death by shooting. His sentence was later commuted to 15 years. After his release, he







A harsh sentence for an activist and some wrestling on U.S. embassy grounds.

conducted his own defense. Paying heavily for his defiance, he was sentenced to the maximum under the law: ten years of hard labor in a concentration camp and five years of Siberian exile. Shcharansky had received 13 years, without a term of exile, on the graver charge of treason. Lukyanenko had been a founding member of an unofficial Helsinki Watch

Committee, set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 declaration of human rights signed in Helsinki. Of the eleven original members of Lukyanenko's group, which is based in the Ukraine, only five remain free; their leader, Mykola Rudenko, and three others were sentenced to long terms in labor camps after trials in 1977 and 1978. The singularly harsh sentence meted out to Lukyanenko may have been intended as an object lesson to the U.S.S.R.'s largest and most troublesome minority, its 41 million Ukrainians.

joined forces with other human rights activists, brought together by the Helsinki Committees' commitment to a variety of causes, including Jewish emigration and religious freedom.

Meanwhile, the Soviets have also stepped up their harassment of U.S. residents in Moscow, which has already resulted in the arrest of one businessman and the conviction of two newsmen on charges of libel (see LAW). Last week, as Second Secretary Raymond F. Smith walked across the grounds of the U.S. embassy, two Soviet policemen grabbed him roughly from behind, wrestled him and tore his jacket. Though the policemen had no right to enter the embassy grounds, it was later claimed that they had mistaken the American for a Soviet citizen. Smith was the Foreign Service officer who had been assigned by the U.S. to observe and report on Shcharansky's trial.

World

CHINA

A Diplomatic Offensive

Whereby enemies become friends (and vice versa)

s the People's National Airline jet set As the People's National American Adown at Kingston's airport last week, Jamaica's top government officials were on hand to greet Chinese Vice Premier Keng Piao and his 27-member entourage. The visitor declared that "China and Jamaica both belong to the Third World." Later, at a luncheon given by Democratic Socialist Prime Minister Michael Manley, the handsome, white-haired Chinese leader delivered a now familiar blast at the Americans and the Russians: "The superpowers are racking their brains to divide and sabotage the Third World movement by despicable means, but the nonaligned countries are uniting to frustrate their schemes." By week's end Keng



Keng's Caribbean junket was only the latest example of China's new activist, pragmatic diplomacy. After 12 years of xenophobic isolationism. China is increasingly behaving like a global superpower, exchanging state visits, forging agreements, cajoling, arguing, and sometimes berating other nations around the world. Last week alone, while Keng was flying around the Caribbean, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung was resuming long-stalled talks with Japanese officials about a peace treaty. Meanwhile Peking dispatched delegations of electrical engineers to the U.S., canoeists to Yugoslavia. educators to Sri Lanka, economists to Zambia, parachutists to Canada, physicians to the Central African Empire. In addition, a team of crack Chinese players left for France to participate in the 22nd European congress of the ancient Chinese game known as Go, a military board game whose objects are territorial conquest and the capture of the opponent's pieces by encirclement.

These tactics are all part of a new diplomatic offensive aimed at isolating the U.S.S.R. wooing the Third World and cementing economic ties with Western industrialized nations that can supply vital technology. Abandoning Mao's doctrine of national self-reliance. Peking's leaders this year have concluded an unprecedented trade deal with the European Japan. In May the Carter Administration agreed to sell China infrared scanning devices for oil exploration. To pay for its expensive purchases of Western technology. China's economics czar. Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, told a group of visting British parliamentarians this month that Peking is considering the once heretical action of borrowing from

foreign banks. Peking's leaders have also reinforced their oft-expressed warnings of Soviet imperialist ambitions in the Third World with some dramatic diplomatic gestures. Following the French and Belgian military intervention in Zaïre last May, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua flew into Kinshasa. Touring Shaba region with Zaïre's President Mobutu Sese Seko. Huang declared that the Katangese invaders had been "Soviet-Cuban mercenaries." Since then Keng Piao has carried China's admonitory message to Pakistan and Sri Lanka, as well as to the Caribbean. The indefatigable Vice Premier has scheduled visits for next autumn

to Guinea and Ghana China's more pragmatic approach to foreign policy has led to a slight downplaying of its avowed intention of "liberating" Taiwan by force if necessary the main obstacle to normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations. Returning from a ten-day visit to China two weeks ago, New York Democratic Congressman Lester Wolff reported that China's top foreign policymaker, Vice Premier Teng Hsiaop'ing, had told him that Peking was willing to negotiate its differences on Taiwan with the Nationalist Chinese government. Said Wolff: "There was none of the rhetoric we had heard before about the 'murderers on Taiwan.' Taiwan was mentioned in a much more conciliatory framework.

n the midst of this new era of inter-nationalism. China has indulged in some unpredictable outbursts of belligerence that have surprised analysts. Peking has angrily cut off all aid to Albania. which until recently was China's sole ideological ally in Europe. Two weeks ago, the last of 513 Chinese military advisers and technicians departed from Albania, leaving behind 51 uncompleted aid projects, a deserted Chinese restaurant and the shambles of Chinese-Albanian friendship, which Chairman Mao described only two years ago as "inexhaustible and truly invincible." The origins of the quarrel lie in Albania's hostility to China's policy of rapprochement with the U.S. and the Third World and to Peking's warming relations with Albania's longtime enemy. Yugoslavia. Instead of attempting to patch up the quarrel. Peking apparently decided it was time to end the Albanian drain on China's resources-more than \$4 billion since 1954. According to the official Chinese news agency. Peking had been showering grain, steel, tractors and trucks on the





Chinese Vice Premier Keng Piao in Jamaica (top, at right) and on arrival in Pakistan Forging agreements, cajoling, arguing and sometimes berating other nations.

ungrateful Albanians when China could not spare them. "The Chinese people scrimped on food and clothing and tried their best to aid Albania in the spirit of proletarian internationalism," the agency complained.

The Peking leadership's low threshold of irritability has also caused China's once close relations with Viet Nam to deteriorate into what one analyst called "China's worst foreign policy disaster since the Cultural Revolution cut the country off from the rest of the world." Ostensibly, the quarrel focuses on two issues: China's support for Viet Nam's inimical neighbor. Cambodia, and the fate of 1.2 million ethnic Chinese in Viet Nam. Peking accuses Hanoi of subjecting them to "persecution and ostracism." While Hanoi denies the charge, 159,000 refugees have crossed the border into southern China, fleeing harsh new economic measures in Viet Nam. Peking has withdrawn its estimated \$300-million-a-year aid to Hanoi, and last week expelled all Vietnamese students from Chinese universities. At the same time, the Chinese news agency charged that Hanoi leaders had sent "spies and other bad elements" into China in the guise of refugees in order to "create disturbances."

Sinologists are divided on whether china's self-defeating policy toward Viet Nam is caused by inexperience in the conduct of foreign policy, by the notoriously prickly personality of Teng Hsian-pring, or by some obscure power struggle in Peking Whatever the reason. China's new activism is not only turning old enemies into new friends, but old friends into new enemies.



The Jolly Roger Still Flies

But today's pirates have better weapons than the cutlass

A pair of sluggish old fishing boats were placidly trawling off the southern shore of Thailand on a moonlit night. Suddenly the fishermen spotted two dark silhouettes clipping toward them across the water. Skipper Kimheng Phonsawat. 47, did not wait to identify them. Crouching low over his wheel, he instantly directed both his boats to slash their nets and make for nearby Ko Kut Island at full throttle. "I could tell by the sound that the other boats had 300-h.p. engines." he recalled. "As one of them pulled alongside, we came under rifle fire." Three of Kimheng's crew were killed, but then the attacking craft inexplicably veered off. Kimheng made it safely to port and next morning returned to the area to search for his other boat. The bodies of three drowned sailors were fished out of the gulf. But four other crew members and the trawler had vanished into the still sea

Few men live to tell tales of the ma-

rauding buccaneers who currently infest the sea-lanes of Southeast Asia. Piracy has become an all too real contemporary scourge for fishing and commerce across an expanse of ocean stretching from the Malay peninsula to the Philippines. Sumatran pirates constantly harass coastal freighters and fishermen in the Straits of Malacca. Privateers from Malavsia and Khmer Rouge hijackers from Cambodia prey on Vietnamese refugee boats drifting across the Gulf of Thailand. One Japanese cargo line considers southern Philippine waters so dangerous that it has ordered its ships bound for Indonesia to detour westward into the South China Sea. Pleasure boats headed toward Bali from Hong Kong and Thailand are warned to stay away from the Celebes Sea.

Cutlass and sword are passé. Asian pirates today pounce from hidden coves in supercharged speedboats or trawlers armed with automatic rifles. M-79 gre-

nade launchers and even antitank guns. Their easiest prey is the foltila of fishing trawlers. Ferries and small trading boats that ply the island waters. The booty includes everything from cargoes of fish to duty-free goods being trafficked in a centuries-old barter trade between East Majasia and the Philippine island of Mindanao. "The greed of the pirates is unbelievable." Says a Milajosah or prevails walking the plank. Of 500 victims attacked by bucenners off the southern Thai provinces of Trat and Chantaburi last year, more than 300 drowner than 300 drowner

The rise of Southeast Asian piracy is an indirect outgrowth of the war in Indochina. The end of the conflict provided a bonanza of cheap surplus weaponry. At the same time. Thailand's fishing industry, which expanded to replace Viet Nam's war-torn fleet, had to sail farther and farther to meet demand. As seafood prices tripled, a number of fishermen discovered that it was easier and more profitable to hijack fish than to catch them. Since then, piracy has spread and diversified. Some pirates have even tried attacking big ocean-going ships. In the Sulu Sea, two small armed boats closed in on the 4.837-ton Liberian freighter Rio Colorado and blew out its portholes with automatic rifle fire and hand grenades before the ship could get away. A few months ago, a Panamanian freighter ran aground on a Sulu island after pirates shot out navigational beacons in the shallows. Their assault boats swarmed around the marooned transport in such heavy numbers that the Philippine air force had to be called out to drive them away Nowhere is piracy more dangerous

than in the disputed no man's water off the Thai province of Trat, near the Cambodian border. There, fishing fleets have to contend with seafring Khmer Rouge who have turned to a kind of efficially sanctioned princy since the Phono Peah regime. like a number of other governments, extended if of Thailand. Ten Thai fishermen were killed in a single attack off Ko Kul Island last month.

Although nervous about a direct confrontation with the Phnom Penh government. Thailand has nevertheless reinforced marine police near Cambodia and promised its fishermen that it would increase marine patrols in Malaysian border waters. Malaysia plans to buy 31 additional patrol beats and four special aircraft for pirate detection. The Philippine government has ordered all bartertrade vessels to use special narrow sealanes supervised by the navy.

Few pirates have been caught so far, and authorities fear that it could take years to find most of them. Unlike the days of Captain Kidd, 1978's pirates do not announce themselves. As a frustrated Thai police lieutenant lamented last week after an embarrassing false-alarm search of an innocent trawler, "It would be much easier if they still flew the black flag."

World

LATIN AMERICA

Politics in the Khaki Embrace

Democracy wins some and loses some

n most of South America, political power is conferred by the barracks rather than the ballot box. Only two of the continent's Latin nations (Colombia and Venezuela) are Western-style democracies; Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile remain under more or less strict military control. In a few countries, however, the armed forces have been uping to eased their thatic embrace—so faring to eased their thatic embrace—so far-

In traditionally turbulent Bolivia, where there has never been an untainted election, the results of yet another crook-ed one led last week to a sudden coup. Juan Pereda Asbún, 47, an air force general, led his right-wing military followers in seizing key buildings in the city of Santa Cruz. Reason: an electoral court had

1980, but came under heavy U.S. pressure to move the date forward. The way things now stand, a 1980 election might have been the better idea after all.

In Ecuador, where the armed forces

have ruled since a 1972 coup, free elections produced at least the prospect of a civillan winner. In fact, there are now two runoff candidates for the country's presidency. The current favortie is the candidate least beloved by the Evaudorian didate least beloved by the Evaudorian for the populist Concentration of Popular Forces party (CFP). Roldos received 31% of the 1,408,316 votes cast. His closest rival in a six-candidate field was Sixto Durian Bullen. 57, the army's favore in the fall, promises to be a close one, but After seven years of nationalization and squandering of Peru's wealth, Velasco was replaced by Bermúdez.

The military has since tried to get the country back on its economic feet by backing away from his particular brand of socialism, but there is a long way to go. Peru has a foreign debt of \$8.3 billion, which requires 56% of the country's export revenues to service. The country's central bank has "negative reserves" of \$1.3 billion. Annual inflation is running at 65%, and only half of the 5.3 million-person labor force is fully employed. Brutal austerity measures are required, and the military estimates that only a popularly elected government can carry them out and survive. As Bermúdez somewhat optimistically puts it: "Democracy is an inevitable condition to successfully cope with our economic problems."

Little Red Book

A Bible-study bestseller

In any Western country, publication of a book entitled The Small Encyclopedia of the Bible would hardly have been noticed. But when Hungary's state-owned printing house announced that the title would be one of 135 works introduced during the country's annual book week, the news was sensational. Like every other Communist regime, after all, Hungary's propagates athesim, and while in practical control of the country of the country of the country. It is a support of the country of the country of the country it is requestly out of stock.

Fascinated to discover what a Communist analysis had to say about the opium of the people these days, Hungarians snapped up *The Small Encyclopedia's* entire 78,000-copy press run well before book week ended, making the book one

of the year's bestsellers. The Good Book, it turns out, is not so much good or bad as it is simply there. Describing the Bible as an intrinsic part of secular as well as religious culture. Authors Gusztáv Gecse and Henrik Horváth announce that their goal is to explain it as "a human and literary creation." In a favorable editorial, the Communist Party daily Népszabadság listed three reasons for Communists to gain familiarity with Christianity's handbook. One was to understand such Bible-based expressions as "Solomonic verdict" and "scapegoat," another to "enrich the dialogue with believers." But the most important, said Népszabadság, was that knowing the Bible "can in fact strengthen official ideology." The editorial did not explain how, but its author's own scriptural wanderings presumably had not included Psalm 14, which begins: "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God.



General Juan Pereda Asbún, leader of Bolivia's new military junta

A coup followed a crooked election in which one man was the choice on too many ballots.

thrown out the results of the July 9 presidential balloting, the country's first election since 1966, which had established Pereda as the apparent winner. Bolivia's military leaders, headed by General Hugo Bánzer Suarez, 52, declared a national state of siege. Then Bânzer abruptly resigned, turning over power to a junta with Pereda as its head.

Pereda had been the armed forces' preferred candidate for President. The difficulty with the election was that he turned out to be the choice on entirely too many ballots. The electoral court noted that there were 49.412 more votes cast than there were registered Bolivian 50.13% of the total vote when the counting stopped, less than two-thirds completed.

Bánzer was partly to blame for this calamitous brush with democracy. He had wanted to put off civilian elections until the real wonder is that Roldish has been allowed to campaign at all. He is the protege of Assad Bucaram, a podium-pounding founder of the CTP, whose threatened accession to the presidency prompted the 1972 military coupt. Yet Junia Leader Alfredo Poveda has repeatedly promised to respect the election results. If he does, it will mark a step forward for Ecuador. Which has averaged as 80 when the part of the control of the c

In Peru, a new national constituent assembly held its inaugural meeting last week as the country moved back toward democracy. A Junta headed by General Francisco Morales Bermuidez Cernui They would be Peru's first since the late General Juan Velasco Alvarado took over in 1968 and launched a messianie crusade for a "noncapitalist, non-Communits, socialistic, fully participatory state."

TASTE 100% VIRGIN TOBACCO!

ONLY IN L&M LIGHTS! COMPARE.

BRAND (ALL FORMS)	CONTAINS 100% VIRGIN TOBACCO?	BRAND (ALL FORMS)	CONTAINS 100% VIRGIN TOBACCO?
L&M LIGHTS	YES	NOW	NO
		PALL MALL FILTERS	NO
BENSON & HEDGES	NO	PARLIAMENT	NO
BENSON & HEDGES LIGHTS	NO	RALEIGH	NO
CAMEL FILTERS	NO	RALEIGH LIGHTS	NO
CAMEL LIGHTS	NO	REAL	NO
CARLTON	NO	SALEM	NO
DORAL	NO	SALEM LIGHTS	NO
KENT	NO	TAREYTON	NO
KENT GOLDEN LIGHTS	NO	TAREYTON LIGHTS	NO
KOOL	NO	TRUE	NO
KOOL SUPER LIGHTS	NO	VANTAGE	NO
LUCKY STRIKE	NO	VICEROY	NO
MARLBORO	NO	VICEROY EXTRA MILDS	NO
MARLBORO LIGHTS	NO	VIRGINIA SLIMS	NO
MERIT	NO	WINSTON	NO
NEWPORT	NO	WINSTON LIGHTS	NO
NEWPORT LIGHTS	NO	ALL OTHERS	NO

Only L&M Lights give you the taste of 100% virgin tobacco. Every other cigarette contains up to 25% tobacco by-products: chopped-up tobacco main stems and/or reconstituted tobacco. Taste the difference!

TASTE L&M LIGHTS. ONLY 8 MG. "TAR."

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Flavor Lights; 8 mg. "tar", 0.6 mg. nicotine; av. per cigarette, FTC Report (Aug. 77). Long Lights; 8 mg. "tar", 0.6 mg. nicotine; av. per cigarette, by FTC Method. & LIGGETT GROUP INC., 1978.

Wherever you go, it's making a splash. What's behind its super success? Super lightness, superb taste. If that's what you're looking for, set your course for Lord Calvert Canadian. LORD CALVERT CANADIAN Follow the Canadian Superstar.

Time Essay

Cambodia: An Experiment in Genocide

he enormity of the tragedy has been carefully reconstructed from the reports of many eyewitnesses. Some political theorists have defended it, as George Bernard Shaw and other Western intellectuals defended the brutal social engineering in the Soviet Union during the 1930s. Yet it remains perhaps the most dreadful infliction of suffering on a nation by its government in the past three decades. The nation is Cambodia

On the morning of April 17, 1975, advance units of Cambodia's Communist insurgents, who had been actively fighting the defeated Western-backed government of Marshal Lon Nol for nearly five years, began entering the capital of Phnom Penh. The Khmer Rouge looted things, such as watches and cameras, but they did not go on a rampage. They seemed disciplined. And at first, there was general jubilation among the city's terrified, exhausted and bewildered inhabitants. After all, the civil war seemed finally over, the Americans had gone, and order, evervone seemed to assume, would soon be graciously restored.

Then came the shock. After a few hours, the black-uniformed troops began firing into the air. It was a signal for Phnom Penh's entire population, swollen by refugees to some 3 million, to abandon the city. Young and old, the well and the sick, businessmen and beggars, were all ordered at gunpoint onto the streets and highways leading into the countryside

Among the first pitiful sights on the road, witnessed by several Westerners, were patients from Phnom Penh's grossly overcrowded hospitals, perhaps 20,000 people all told. Even the dving, the maimed and the pregnant were herded out stumbling onto the streets. Several pathetic cases were pushed along the road in their beds by relatives, the intravenous bottles still attached to the bedframes. In some hospitals, foreign doctors were ordered to abandon their patients in mid-operation. It took two days before the Bruegel-like multitude was fully under way, shuffling, limping and crawling to a designated appointment with revolution

With almost no preparations for so enormous an exodus how could there have been with a war on?-thousands died along the route, the wounded from loss of blood, the weak from exhaustion, and others by execution, usually because they had

not been quick enough to obey a Khmer Rouge order. Phnom Penh was not alone: the entire urban population of Cambodia, some 4 million people, set out on a similar grotesque pilgrimage. It was one of the greatest transfers of human beings in modern history

The survivors were settled in villages and agricultural cor munes all around Cambodia and were put to work for frantic 16or 17-hour days, planting rice and building an enormous new irrigation system. Many died from dysentery or malaria, others from malnutrition, having been forced to survive on a condensed-milk can of rice every two days. Still others were taken away at night by Khmer Rouge guards to be shot or bludgeoned to death. The lowest estimate of the bloodbath to date -by execution, starvation and disease-is in the hundreds of thousands. The highest exceeds 1 million, and that in a country that once numbered no more than 7 million. Moreover, the killing continues, according to the latest refugees.

The Roman Catholic cathedral in Phnom Penh has been razed, and even the native Buddhism is reviled as a "reactionary" religion. There are no private telephones, no forms of public transportation, no postal service, no universities. A Scandinavian diplomat who last year visited Phnom Penh-today a ghost city of shuttered shops, abandoned offices and painted-over street signs-said on his return: "It was like an absurd film; it was a nightmare. It is difficult to believe it is true.

et, why is it so difficult to believe? Have not the worst atrocities of the 20th century all been committed in the name of some perverse pseudo science, usually during efforts to create a new heaven on earth, or even a "new man"? The Nazi notion of racial purity led inexorably to Auschwitz and the Final Solution. Stalin and Mao Tse-tung sent millions to their deaths in the name of a supposedly moral cause-in their case, the desired triumph of socialism. Now the Cambodians have taken bloodbath sociology to its logical conclusion. Karl Marx declared that money was at the heart of man's original sin. the acquisition of capital. The men behind Cambodia's Angka Loeu (Organization on High), who absorbed such verities



Essay



A deserted street in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, which has become a nightmare-like ghost city since the Khmer Rouge triumph

while students in the West, have decided to abolish money. How to do that? Well, one simplistic way was to abolish cities, because cities cannot survive without money. The new Cam-

ies, because cities cannot survive without money. The new Cambodian rulers did just that. What matter that hundreds of thousands died as the cities were depopulated? It apparently meant title, if anything, to Premier Pol Pot and his shadowy colleagues on the politburo of Democratic Kampuchea, as they now call Cambodia. When asked about the figure of I million deaths, Persident Kileu Sampuchea, as they now call proceeding the control of the properties of the propense of the properties of the properties of the propense of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the protein of the properties of the propert

Somehow, the enormity of the Cambodian tragedy—even leaving saide the grim question of how many or how few actually died in Angle Lons' is experiment in genecide—has failed to evoke an appropriate response of outrage in the West. To be olater of human rights in the world today. And, true, members of the U.S. Congress have ringingly denounced the Cambodian holocaust. The U.N. ever quick to adopt a resolution condemnig Israel or South Africa, acted with its customary tortosie-like caution when dealing with a Third World horror: it wrote actions the control of the Congress of the Congre

Perhaps the greatest shock has been in France, a country where many of Cambudis new rulers learned their Marx and where worship of revolution has for years been something of antional obsession among the intelligentsia. Said New Philosopher Bernard-Henri Levy, a former lethist who has turned against Marxism. We thought of revolution in its pursaf form get, but it was barbarous. The question we ask ourselves now is can revolution be anything but harbarous?

Lévy has clearly pointed out the abysis to which worship of revolution leads. Nonetheless, many Western European intellectuals are still reluctant to face the issue squarely. If the word "pure," when used by adherents of revolution, in effect means "barbarous," perhaps the best the world can hope for in its fur political upleasants is a revolution that is as "corrupt" as possible. Such skewed values are, indeed, already rife in some quarress. During the 1966s, Mao's Caltural Revolution in China was supposedly "pure"—particularly by contrast with the haveaucraits stodeliness of the Soviet Union. Yet that revolution.

as the Chinese are now beginning to admit, grimby impoverished the country's science, art, education and literature for a decade. Even the Chinese advocates of "purity" during that time, Chiang Ching and her cronies in the Gang of Four, urned out to have been as corrupt as the people in power they sought West so committed to the twin Molechs of our day—"liberation" and "revolution"—that they can actually defend what has happened in Cambodia.

The the insane reversal of values lies is in the belief that notions like 'purity' or 'corruption' can have any meaning outside an absolute system of values one that is resistant to the tinkering at will by governments or revolutionary groups. The Cambodian revolution, in its own degraded "purity," has demonstrated what happens when the Marxian denial of moral absolutes is taken with total seriousness by its adherents. Pol et and his friends decide what good is, what bad is, and low many corpses must pile up before this rapacious demon of "purity" is appeased.

my happeased.

It is a present to day, there is a pervasive consent to the nonor moral relativim, a reluctance to admit that absolute
evil can and does exist. This makes it especially difficult for
some to accept the fact that the Cambodian experience is something far worse than a revolutionary aberration. Rather, it is
the deadly logical consequence of an arhestist, man-centered system of values, enforced by faithful human beings with total
powerful define it to be and, with Mao, that power grows from
gun barrels. By no coincidence the most humane Marxist socities in Europe today are those that, like Poland or Hungary,
permit the dilution of their doctrine by what Solzhenitsyn has
called "the great reserves of mery and sacrefice" from a Christian tradition. Yet if there is any doubt about what the focus of
lines of the national anthem of Democratic Kampuch lines.

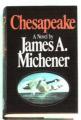
The red, red blood splatters the cities and plains of the

The sublime blood of the workers and peasants,
The blood of revolutionary combatants of both sexes.

- David Aikman

Currently stationed in West Berlin as TIME's Eastern European bureau chief, Alkman was the magazine's last staff correspondent to leave Cambodia, a few days before Phnom Penh fell to the Khmer Rouse.

Browse at home and save. Choose any 4 books for \$1



253 Pub price \$12.95



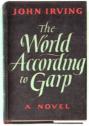
418 Pub price \$8.95



582 Pub price \$10



520 Pub price \$7.95



364 Pub price \$10.9



416 Pub price \$12.95

44 books to choose from on these four pages.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB°

AMERICA'S BOOKSTORE*

The easiest way to

It's easy to choose good books if you have only the best books to consider. And a convenient way to shop.

Each issue of the Bookof-the-Month Club News." sent to members 15 times a vear, describes over 100 of the best books available today. Shop from it whenever you like. Nights and Sundays included. The books you buy, often at substantial savings, are delivered to your door.

The easiest way to buy the best books is right at home.

Bookstore Quality at Book-Club Savings. Beginning with this stunning opportunity to choose for only \$1 (plus shipping and handling) four books easily worth from \$50 to \$60 at publishers' prices, you gain considerable savings as a member. And they are true savings because every book we ship to you is exactly like the one sold in your bookstore -the same size, paper, type and binding. You never receive cheap special editions altered in size and with inferior paper and bindings.

Book-Dividends. When you remain a Club member after the trial period, every book you buy earns Book-Dividend® credits. These entitle you to choose from a wide variety of significant books at hard-to-believe savings of at least 70%

Additional Club Benefits. A distinguished collection of specially produced record albums, beautiful gifts and games, children's books and a Club charge account with no service or interest charges-all these are made available to members



420 Pub price \$10



505 Pol

698 Pub price \$15

price \$10.95



price \$10.95

price \$8.95



price \$12.50





427 Polprice \$16.95



359 Pol



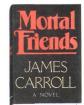


price \$14.95

price \$10.95



263 Pub price \$10 price \$17.95



586 Pub price \$10.95



PLANTS price \$9.95

BOOK

HOUSE





593 Polprice \$8.95

584 Pol price \$9.95

buy the best books.



The Final Conclave

price \$8.95

price \$11.95





494 Pul price \$5.95

price \$19.95





357 Pub price \$17.95

Some of the Benefits of Membership

You receive the Book-of-the-Month Club News,8 a literary magazine, 15 Each issue reviews a Main Selection plus scores of Alternates.

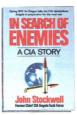
If you want the Main Selection do more Alternate books-or no book

Return Privilege. If the News is delayed and you receive the Main days to notify us, you may return it

Cancellations. Your membership have bought 4 additional books. Simply notify Book-of-the-Month Club.



301 Pub price \$10.95



561 Pub price \$12.95







price \$8.95

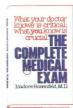
price \$9.95





447 Pub price \$10

493 Pub price \$9.95



417 Pub price \$10.95

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB®

You simply agree to buy four books within a year Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc. Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011

8.0464.7.1

Please enroll me as a member of Book-of-the-Month Club and send me the 4 books I've listed below, billing me \$1, plus postage and handling charges, for all 4 books. I agree to buy 4 more books during the coming year. A postage and handling charge is added

Indicate by number the 4 books you want		
Mr. Mrs. Miss	(Please print plainly)	10
Address		Apt

AMERICA'S BOOKSTORE⁸ Since 1926, 330 million books in 15 million bornes.

Choose any 4 books for \$1



684 Pub price \$12.50



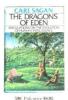
237 Pub price \$8.50



699 Pub price \$10.95

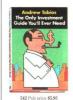


462 Pub price \$12.95



000 1 to price occasi





342 Fuo price



464 Pub price \$10.95

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

FIRST CLASS PERMIT No. 224 Camp Hill. Pa.

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

Postage will be paid by

Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc. Camp Hill Pennsylvania 17011



Science

Epidemic of Grave Robbing

Plundering pre-Columbian art

eep in Guatemala's Petén rain forest, five men dig into a curious mound in the earth. They suspect that an ancient tomb lies somewhere beneath it. and before long, their hunch is confirmed. Just below the surface, they uncover a huge limestone slab, or stela, inscribed with Mayan symbols. A little deeper they find the tomb. filled with jade and alabaster jewelry, brilliantly colored ceramic platters and other priceless antiquities created by Mayan craftsmen long before



"Big mask" facade detail from Mayan temple

Columbus reached the shores of the New World.

When such ancient treasures are discovered in Guatemala and many other Latin American nations, they legally become part of the national heritage and cannot be taken from the country without official sanction. But to the stealthy diggers in the Guatemalan jungle, the law means less than a Mayan glyph. ica's oldest and least honorable profes-

Finding their newly discovered stela Then, along with the rest of their booty. they load the chunks onto burros and head for the border. Within days their

contraband enters the flourishing black market in pre-Columbian antiquities, to be bought by rich collectors in the U.S., Western Europe or Japan.

Plundering of ancient objects has flourished since the days of the conquistadors, who shipped to Spain al-

most all the gold artifacts that came within their grasp, often melting them down beforehand. But lately the thieves have become more sophisticated and nearly uncontrollable.

Every year thousands of pre-Hispanic objects-Mayan stelae. Aztec jewelry. Incan pottery, Olmec figurines—are smuggled out of Mexico, Central America and the Andean nations of South America. The illicit trade easily reaches millions of dollars annually and involves characters so bizarre they might have stepped out of an old Humphrey Bogart film: shrewd peasants, soldiers of fortune, venal archaeologists, dealers, diplomats and collectors who are ready to pay-or do-almost anything to satisfy

Because the value of pre-Columbian art spirals upward faster than California real estate, even the largest treasures are not safe. Last month a quarter-ton stone figure of an ancient priest chewing coca. known as El Coquero and dating back some 3.000 years, vanished from its site in San Agustin in southwest Colombia. Ecuadorian officials are trying to retrieve an entire 11.000-item collection of An-

dean treasures that somehow managed to turn up in Milan and Turin, where they were being put up for sale.

Sometimes the thefts are implicitly sanctioned. In Colombia, a group of guaqueros, as grave robbers are called there, has applied for and received official recognition as a labor union. Another veteran Colombian guaquero is so proud of his career that he has published his memoirs. His calling is not without risk. Earlier this vear Arhuaco Indians hacked to death two robbers who had pillaged a temple site in Colombia's Sierra Nevada de Aztec coyote Santa Marta

Some art patrons and dealers defend the illegal trade. They contend that it might otherwise be neglected or lost by countries too impoverished to take prop-

But the grave robbers damage anarchaeological clues, such as ash, seeds



about ancient civilizations. U.S. Archaeologist Emil Peterson tells how he and his team of diggers from Quito's Central Bank museum would spend weeks at a site, painstakingly excavating only a few inches at a time in order to preserve all

possible traces. Then one morning they would find that thieves had come by in the night and obliterated most of the evidence. Eventually, barbed wire had to be installed

and guards posted.

To curtail assaults on their history. Latin American governments have passed stiff new laws against smuggling. stepped up customs inspections and exerted pressure on other governments to cooperate in the fight against the thefts. The U.S., for its part, has made it illegal to import any pre-Columbian object without the approval of its country of origin, and customs officials have become more vigilant.

weeums and prominent art dealers. ing pre-Columbian art. As a result, several stolen treasures have been quietly returned from the U.S. Among them: a rose-colored panel dominated by the Mayan sun god, taken from a temple in the Mexican state of Campeche, and part of an ancient staircase from Tamarindito in Guatemala.

Still, the policing job is enormous. Mexico alone contains at least 11.000 archaeological sites. Says one offi-

cial: "The whole Mexican army wouldn't be enough to guard all of them." Peru must try to protect the remains of diverse cultures spanning more than 3,000 years. Even when guards and inspections are used, some officials concede that bribery often eases the way for thefts. Yet another complication is a thriving trade in bogus pre-Columbian pieces. Often using the same techniques as their ancestors. the forgers are so skilled that even experts can have trouble

Despite the formidable obstacles in their way, many Latin American governments now

of their ancient national heritage. Explains Silvio Mutal, a Lima-based U.N. gle to preserve Andean culture: "We are It is vital that these artifacts stay in their countries of origin so that the descendants of their makers can see and



Law

Soviet Justice: Still on Trial

When politics enters in, legality goes out the window

The wheels of Soviet justice ground on grimly last week. Three just-convicted dissidents, Annoldi Shcharmosky, Vikucharmosky, Annoldi Shcharmosky, Vikucharmosky, Annoldi Shcharmosky, Vikucharmosky, Vik

Among other things, the trials focused new attention on how—and how fairly measurement on how—and how fairly measurement of the Sovieties is administered in the Sovieties to the much better than in the days of Stalin, when enemies of the state would be shot or sent off to labor camps with or without summary trials. But while the forms of legality are more closely observed to-day, political repression persists.

uses, both the decision liquid seed to the control to the control

Speech is free in the U.S.S.R. as long as it serves the Communist system, as interpreted by the party leadership. When the state perceives a threat to its welfare, Western ideas about civil rights go out the window. The forms remain—courts, judges, defense lawyers—but in political trials the result is predetermined and the proceedings are often secret and usually travesties.

Technically, crimes are never classified as political. In rare cases, like Shcharmsky, a full-scale treason charge is been considered to the control of the control in the control of the control in the control of the control of the control of the control of the control in the control of the

ner demanding the right to leave the country.

Still, secret political trials are an unlawful abertation in Soviet igustice, possibly one that is questioned within the party itself. Says Haryard Law Professor Harold Berman, a 30-year observer of Soviet procedures: "My guess is that there is a conflict between the leaders, perhaps within the Koff itself. Some say they have to be careful with trials. Others say it is to damerous to let dissent continue."

As in Western countries, the accused has the right to be defended by a lawyer. However, he can legally be held incommunicado for a total of nine months before trial, and in reality even longer if the Supreme Soviet so decrees (Shcharansky was isolated for more than a year). And before a mentally competent adult defendant can see his lawyer, he is subjected to a pretrial investigation that amounts to what Columbia Law Professor John Hazard calls a "rehearsal" of his actual trial. Extensive pretrial inquiry is not unique to the Soviet Union: many countries in Europe have a similar procedure, though in France, for instance, the



Judge and two "lay assessors" listening to defendant (far right) and accuser in rape trial Dissidents seeking lawyers are "like terminal patients who go to doctors."

"Nothing to Retract"

The two accused American newsmen passed up their own trial; a movie projector sat where defendants normally do in the seedy Moscow courtroom. While Craig Whitney of the New York Times and Harrold Piper of the Baltimore Sun vacationed in the U.S. last week, Soviet Judge Lev Almazov ruled that they had disseminated "Beboas informacification," they had quoted sources doubting the authenticity of a dissident's confession broadcast on Soviet TV.

The newmen chose to protect their sources rather than respond in person to charges they dismissed as meritless. But the prosecutor used the trial to blast the "bourgeois" press for pouring "barrels of blask plant on a foreign country." And the dissident in question, convicted Georgian Nationalist Zviad Gamsakhurdia, duly appeared in court, accompanied by two guards, viewed the film of his confession, and pronounced it undoctored.

The court ordered both papers to print retractions; both refused. Said Sun Publisher Donald H. Patterson: "There is simply nothing to retract." Each newsman was ordered to pay \$1,647 in court costs; the *Times* was weighing its response, but the *Sun* decided to pay. Said Managing Editor Paul Banker: "We don't want to appear defiant of the Soviet iudicial system, such as it is."

When Whitney and Piper return as planned within the next month, they may be subjected to Soviet thansament. Whether Moscow takes further action may depend on what washington does. By any of not-so-veited threat, the State status of the San Francisco bureau of the Soviet press agenty. The status of the San Francisco bureau of the Soviet press agenty and the Administration had not decided whether to make any retaliatory gestures beyond the moves that President Carter had made after Dissident Amattel Sisheriarsky's conviction. The canceled the sale of a Sperry United Scharge and Carter had made after Dissident Amattel Sisheriarsky's conviction. The canceled the sale of a Sperry United Scharge and the State of the Soviet Carter and the Sisheriarsky Sish

The Soviets clearly hoped that the Whitney-Piper episode might scare other Western newmen off the dissident story. But as U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon told some American reporters in Moscow: "Knowing you as I do, I can't think their action will have that effect on you."

New National Smoker Study:

Merit Scores MERIT Scores Important Victory!

High tar smokers report low tar MERIT delivers flavor of leading high tar brands

Are the toughest "critics" of low tar cigarettes satisfied with the taste of MERIT vs. leading high tar brands?

Read the results from a new nationwide research

Results Confirm Breakthrough

Confirmed: Majority of high tar smokers rate MERIT taste equal to—or better than—leading high tar cigarettes tested! Cigarettes having up to twice the tor

Confirmed: Majority of high tar smokers confirm taste satisfaction of low tar MERIT.

And in detailed interviews conducted among current MERIT smokers?

Confirmed: 85% of MERIT smokers say it was an

Columned. 65/60 Metal Saloketo say it was a

Kings: 8 mg* 'tar,' 0.6 mg nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug; 77 100's; 11 mg* 'tar,' 0.8 mg nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC Method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health. "easy switch" from high tar brands.

Confirmed: Overwhelming majority of MERIT smokers say their former high tar brands weren't

Confirmed: 9 out of 10 MERIT smokers not considering other brands.

First Major Alternative To High Tar Smoking

MERIT has proven conclusively that it not only delivers the flavor of high tar brands—but continues to satisfy!

This ability to satisfy over long periods of time could be the most important evidence to date that MERIT is what it claims to be: The first major alternative for high tar smokers. © Philip Morris Inc. 1978

MERIT Kings & 100's



What a man serves is often a reflection of the man.

. .

Seagram's V.O.

Bottled in Canada. Preferred throughout the world.

proceedings are conducted by a judicial magistrate independent of the prosecutor. In the Soviet Union, the inquiry is run by the procuracy, a watchdog agency that both supervises the legal system and acts as prosecutor—with obvious potential for conflict of interest.

U nless politics is involved, the trials themselves are generally open, but there is no jury. The two quasi jurors—called "lay assessors"—who sit with the judge are picked with party approval, not at random, as are U.S. jurors. "They're sort of like a blue-ribbon grand jury," says Hazard, "only red-ribbon."

Judges are usually law-school graduates, but they are "chosen" by the party for five-year terms, and thus beholden to the state. They do not sit back and impartially listen to defense and prosecutor spar, as in American courts; rather, they are given a full dossier on the defendant and often lead the questioning, with the prosecution chiming in. Says Leon Lipson, a professor of law at Yale: "I wouldn't say the judges do nothing but carry out orders for party bosses to convict Comrade Petrov and pardon Comrade Sidorov, but most judges are at some level subject to party discipline and they know where the accent has to be." Still, Lipson cautions, "there are many cases where judges perform a real function, and the result is not preordained.

Under Anglo-American justice, a de-

fendant is tried only for the crime in question. In the Soviet Union, however, the defendant's morality and usefulness to Soviet society are on trial. During Stalin's time, the defense lawyer could argue mitigating circumstances, but he seldom claimed that his client was innocent. Today, defense lawyers can enter a plea of not guilty-though in political cases, there are sure to be repercussions. "Lawvers know they can't do much in those cases. says Berman, paraphrasing a former Soviet lawyer. "The accused are like patients with terminal illnesses who go to doctors.' A lawyer must be cleared by the KGB to defend dissidents; several years ago, one who had the gall to claim his client's innocence was promptly disbarred. (Al-

though Soviet lawyers rate less money and

esteem than scientists, economists and en-

gineers, they are generally well trained.

Many supplement their official incomes

by a practice known as mikst, meaning

maximum exploitation of the client

above the fee schedule.")

A convicted defendant can usually appeal. But appeals are not frequent, and successful ones are rare. So are accurate statistics on the extent of Soviet crime, political or otherwise. Dissident Andrei Sakharov has estimated that 1.5 million to 2 million Soviet citizens are in prison or forced-labor camps. There are no official posed to just white away.

Milestones

MARRIAGE REVEALED. Taylor Caldwell, 77, prolific and bestselling novelist (This Side of Innocence, Dear and Glorious Physician, Great Lion of God); and Robert Prestite, 60, her manager; she for the fourth time, he for the second; on July 6 in Eric, Pa.

DIED. Fyodor Kulakov, 60. Soviet Politburo member and former National Party Secretary for Agriculture; of a heart attack; in Moscow. The youngest man to serve simultaneously on the 14-member Politburo and the Secretariat. Kulakov rode out the disastrous grain harvest of 1975 and was reportedly being groomed to succeed Brezhnev. Named Party Secretary for Agriculture in 1965 and Politburo member in 1971, Kulakov resigned his Secretariat post in 1976 to broaden his expertise. That year he delivered the keynote address at the traditional celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution, and his attendance at Yugoslavia's congress last month confirmed his good standing as a Brezhnev protégé.

DIED. Gerald Warner Brace, 76, novelist of the New England scene (among his eleven books: The Garretson Chronicle and The Islands) and longtime professor of English at Boston University; of cancer; in Bibe Hill. Me. A stylish lecturer who inspired thousands of students with his incivie and drys-humored disections of American literature. Brace, though born a rong Bland developed a literime love on Long Bland, developed a literime love that the styling of the control o

DIED. Hent Moureu, 79, French scientist who in World War II helped to frustrate Nazi efforts to make an atom bomb and later sawed Paris from rocketing; in Pau. France. Assigned in 1940 to guard France's secret reserve of deuterium oxide theavy water. Moureu hid it in a prison cell, then smaggled it to England. In 1940 when the Germans unveiled V-2 working principles. He also helped pin-point launching sites targeted on Paris, which were destroyed by U.S. bombers.

DIED. Jackson Tate, 79, retired Navy admiral who won a two-year diplomatic battle to meet the daughter produced by his fleeting wartime affair with a Soviet actress; of cancer; in Jacksonville, Fla. Stationed in Moscow in 1945. Tate met and courted Film Star Zoya Fyodorova, Soviet authorities banished Tate and sent Evodorova to a hard-labor camp for eight years. Not until 1963 did Tate learn that a daughter, Victoria, had been born of one of their last trysts. Finally in 1975, Victoria, now a film star herself, was granted a three-month exit visa to visit the U.S. Soon after a highly publicized meeting with her father, she married an American pilot and settled in Connecticut

Theater

Bumper Crop

A guide to Broadway

A record 17 million visitors are expected in New York City this year. For those with the theater on their travel agenda, the pick of Broadway's bumper crop of 27 offerings:

A Chorus Line. Terpsichore is the divine Muse of this musical as Choreographer Michael Bennett takes the parade-ground drill of the Radio City Rockettes and raises it to a Platonic idea.

Ain't Misbehavin'. This handsome tribute to Fats Waller is a jumpin' Harlem cantata of urban night music. Winner of the New York Drama Critics' Circle and Tony Awards for Best Musical, 1978.

Chapter II. Neil Simon, the bluechip comic writer of the Broadway stage, adds a reflective dimension as he ponders the shadow of a first wife's death falling across the path of a second bride.

Da. A middle-aged Irishman bids his father's ghost adieu, but the ghost kicks up his heels in witty, wise and mischievous ways. A medal should be struck for every member of a marvelous cast headed by Barnard Hughes as Da. Dancin'. It's a wonder that audiences can keep their feet still as they watch the electric and eclectic dance inventions of Choreographer Bob Fosse.

Deathtrap. Like a boa constrictor, this murder mystery coils lethally around its characters. Marinating menace with a lunatic humor, John Wood, a superb actor, can make a playgoor die laughing.

Dracula. Looking like a haunted Byronic prince, Frank Langella sucks blood as if

it were champagne.

Gemini. An earthy Italo-American family comedy that the early William Saroyan might have enjoyed or, for that matter.

written.

I Love My Wife. A saucily engaging musical in which two pairs of would-be swinging couples get into bed together only to find that monogamous love is more than sin deen.

The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas.
The words but never the actions are raw in this folksy, affectionate and hilarious musical about the closing of a bordello.

The Gin Game. Facing death with a certain caustic equanimity has become a popular stage theme in the past couple of seasons. In this play, a cantankerous old man and an assertive old lady play bracing games of gin rummy even though the cards of life are stacked against them. — T.E. Kalem

Economy & Business

A Bit of Help from Big Labor

A stop-the-clock postal pay deal aids the battle against inflation

Il across the country, mailmen gathered in their union offices, and as the clock approached midnight the tension began to rise. Would there or would there not be a postal strike in the morning? The answer came shortly after 4 a.m. Washington, D.C., time, when Emmet Andrews, head of the American Postal Workers Union, emerged bleary-eved from behind closed doors at the offices of the Federal Mediation Service. After a tense, all-night bargaining session that capped 17 weeks of talks between the U.S. Postal Service and its 570,000 unionized employees, agreement had been reached on a new three-year contract

The deal was bracing news not only for the postal workers, who generally expressed satisfaction with the terms, but also for Jimmy Carter. At long last, the White House could claim its first credible victory in the struggle to curb spiraling wage settlements. Big Labor's earning the structure of the country of the count

le digits

The postal workers' agreement, for which the Administration had tirelessly lobbied, is a small but significant departure from those gergeious gains. It is also a good deal more moderate than what the postal workers had originally demanded, and could well wind up giving them somewhat lower increases than they enjoyed under their last contract.

The old contract provided scheduled wage rises of about 10% over three years, 10% more in cost-of-living increases, and pushed the average pay of postal workers to a level of \$7.58 an hour, vs. \$5.62 for private ponfarm workers.

The new deal will hold automatic wage increases to about the same level as

under the old contract, but will tighten up considerably on cost-of-living payments, which are made automatically every six months as inflation goes up. Though consumer prices are rising at an alarming 11.4%. Administration officials are hopeful that the rate of increase will, mow begin to ease as food prices start to decline, and that inflation will average 7% for the year as a whole. If so that the start of increases during the contract's first year.

Though the postmen had initially demanded wage increases that would
"Counting overtime and other premium pay, post all workers actually average \$8 an hour."

have totaled 14% in the first year alone, the real sticking point in the talks was that the Postal Service wanted to drop the no-layoff clause that was in the old contract. The unions feared that increasing automation in the sorting of mail could put more and more of their members out of work. Finally, at 10 pm. last Thursday, two hours before the formal eyal engotiators agreed to retain the no-layoff clause, and progress on the other issues came almost immediately.

The Administration remained officially silent on the results, perhaps taking a lesson from its inept handling of last winter's coal strike, when Carter went on television to proclaim the strike setted only to have the mimers reject the television to proclaim the strike setted with the set of the set of the tract still has to be raisfied by the membership of four separate unions in votes that begin next week. Having leaned on the Postal Service to hang tough in the negotiations, the White House was not cage to be seen gloating over the result. want to do anything to complicate the ratification process."

The postal pay deal was the last

major union contract on the negotiation calendar this year and the first one to be settled within reasonable limits. Last March, in a peace-at-any-price frenzy, the Administration pressured coal operators into accepting a contract that will increase miners' total compensation by perhaps as much as 39% over the next three years. Two weeks ago, despite considerable White House jawboning, the railroads agreed to raise the wages of 340,000 of their workers by nearly as much. The Administration recognized that unless that pattern were broken with the postal workers, there would be even higher demands by other labor unions in 1979, when the calendar of negotiations is particularly heavy. Beginning next spring, contracts for some of the largest and most powerful unions in the country-including the auto workers, the electrical workers and the Teamsters

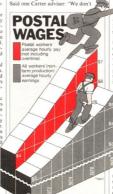
-come up for renewal There could be much trouble, since some labor chieftains seem to be in a battling mood. Last week United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser, invoking some classstruggle rhetoric that sounded like the 1930s, resigned from the semiofficial Labor-Management Group. That body was set up under Gerald Ford as a forum for corporate and union leaders to meet privately, debate common problems and advise the White House. Said Fraser: "Why pretend that labor and management in this country are sitting down and discussing the great issues of the day and that they have something in common when they don't?" The auto worker boss also

declared that labor has become so disenchanted with the Democratic Party that there is talk of bolting and forming a third party.

The union leaders are upset because they turned out the vote for Car-

cause they turned out the vote for Carterin 1976, but his Administration has failed to push through many of their favorite bills. They have also been infured by the repeated charges of Carter's inflation fighters that labor has done nothing to help slow the rise in prices. With the postal settlement, to wever, both sides have the chance to change their tunes. Labor leaders can

say that the postal workers accepted a moderate deal, while Carter can pat them on the back for that—and implore other unions to follow.



A Summit of Moderate Success

And everybody gets some homework in his weakest subjects

or the world's industrial democracies, the great peril is that they will fall into a new recession before most of them have fully recovered from the last one. Hoping to avoid such a tumble, the leaders of seven* nations have journeyed four times in the past three years to much-heralded economic summits, where they have issued ringing, sometimes even rambunctious, declarations about their resolve to cure ills. So far, they have been unable to solve the multiple problems of slow growth, threatening levels of inflation and high unemployment. Last week, as the leaders of the Seven returned home from the Bonn summit, the question was: Would anything be different this time?

Perhaps. At Bonn there were a refreshing spontaneity and a more realistic approach to problems than in the earlier meetings. Said Jimmy Carter: "We don't pull any punches in our private meetings. We are very forceHelmut Schmidt, as host and chairman. ran the show with typical decisiveness. Said a top U.S. official: "The man is a born leader." Participating in his second economic summit, the U.S. President was not the dominant partner

Having made some pledges at Bonn. the leaders now must try to sell them to their legislatures back home, and in several cases that will be difficult. Here is an area-by-area rundown of the plights and promises of the Seven:

North America. In response to severe criticism of U.S. energy profligacy, Carter made two important promises-to raise oil prices in the U.S. to world levels by 1980 and to reduce U.S. oil imports from a projected level of 11.5 million bbl. a day to 9 million bbl. by 1985. Congressional opposition to tax increases on oil will make that difficult. On the other hand, oil imports in this year's first half declined to 7.8 million bbl. a day-almost a 13% drop from the same period in 1977 -because conservation is working, and oil is arriving from Alaska. Carter also promised to counter the nation's doubledigit inflation.

Canada's Trudeau vowed to achieve a 5% growth rate for his nation, but almost no one in Canada took him seriously. At present Canada's growth rate is so low (2.8%), inflation so high (9%) and unemployment so troublesome (8.6%) that Trudeau, with a current budget deficit of \$11.5 billion, is boxed in from tak-

ing any strong economic initiatives. Japan. In the picture-taking session of summiteers. Japan's Fukuda alone was unsmiling-and with good reason. In private sessions, he had come under withering criticism for his country's gigantic trade surplus (\$17 billion last year), which helps to undermine the world's monetary stability. Through a big public works program. Fukuda is trying to create greater buying power at home and thus expand imports. Japan has succeeded in holding the volume of its exports to last year's levels: but the value of those exports has shot up 20% this year due to the rise of the



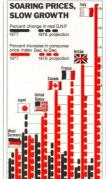
very argumentative at times." The most immediate progress came on noneconomic issues. Japanese Premier

Takeo Fukuda popped a surprise idea for an agreement among the Seven that would sever airline traffic with any nation encouraging or harboring terrorist hijackers. The proposal passed unanimously

After considerable cajoling by his fellow summiteers. President Carter eased his stand against the export of nuclear fuel. He and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau agreed that their countries would be "reliable suppliers" of enriched uranium to the Western Europeans and Japanese, provided that those nations impose stricter safeguards against the spread of atomic weapons; they said they would do so.

Earlier summits had produced grand, and unfulfilled, plans for encouraging economic growth. But at Bonn the leaders moved toward specific solutions for individual difficulties. In essence, each participant would attempt to correct problems that are hurting trading partners and retarding recovery. As one Italian diplomat quipped: "It's a bit like being sent home by the teacher with a homework assignment in your weakest subject. There was no doubt about who the

teacher was. West German Chancellor Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the U.S.



yen against the U.S. dollar. Ironically, a number of the country's domestic producers are being driven out of business by lowpriced imports from developing lands. At some Japanese plants, workers are destroying textile machinery so it can be sold as scrap.

Western Europe. Until now, West Germany has accepted the discomforts of slow growth and high unemployment (1 million, or 4.4% of the work force) in order to keep inflation at a low 2.7% Schmidt promised to do what he had planned even before the summit: put in a stimulus plan. It calls for pumping \$7 billion into the West German economy. largely through tax cuts, and should make his country a larger buyer of imports. Britain's James Callaghan, who faces elections in the fall, was the most cautious. He pledged only to continue his present policy of expanding output by a modest 1% while keeping up the fight against inflation, now down to 7.4% from 27% four years ago. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing promised to pep up the French economy a bit by more government spending. doubling the nation's deficit to \$4.4 billion this year.

The country that is least capable of recovery made the boldest promises. Premier Giulio Andreotti pledged to tame inflation and lift Italy's economic growth rate to 3.7% by cutting government ex-

Economy & Business

penditures, reducing welfare outlays and funneling more funds into industry. Milan's Corriere della Sera called Andreotti's pledges "gambling Italy's credibility."

There will be another summit next year, it was agreed, probably in Tokyo. But the inability of past summits to accomplish much brought forth a question that haunted some of this year's participants: Has the world entered a new era of slow economic growth?

Many economists believe that the quarter of a century of strong, sustained expansion from 1948 until the oil price increases of 1973 has given way to a period of sluggishness and high inflation. Walt W. Rostow, who was one of Lyndon Johnson's chief aides, argues that the world

slow growth theory is very dangerous," says Manfred Wegener, the chief European Community forecaster. "It could too easily become a self-fulfilling prophecy." Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. Fred Bergsten is optimistic. Says he: "I'm not sure you can't get back to higher rates of growth. Everyone is running well belooh historic rates of capacity."

Among the chief problems afflicting the global economy are lack of capital investment, and a psychological climate of uncertainty brought on by a recognition that resources are limited. These problems have been aggravated by imprudent governments, whose high taxes and stiff bureaucracies have tended to stifle private initiative and investment.



Japanese workmen smash textile machines for scrap as cheap imports capture the market

After a quarter-century of rise, worries that the world is riding a downside curve.

has begun a new downward turn on the Kondratieff Cycle. In the 1920s Russian Economist N.D. Kondratieff theorized that capitalist economic development of the confluence of the confluence of the 60 years each, which are determined by the confluence of invention, investment and trade. As Rostow explains it, the elements that caused the postwar boom confluence expanding trade and growing population) have lost their momentum.

Lester Brown, the president of Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based environmental research group, believes that the world's life-supporting resources, notably soil, grasslands, forest and fish, are either deteriorating or being depleted, and that these factors inevitably will lead to less growth and more inflation.

Not all experts agree. "I believe the

Given half a chance, the industrialized world could soon enter another era of growth. Great new markets could open for industrial products in the developing world, and the industrialized world itself still has unmer needs for housing, clothstill has unmer needs for housing, clothstill has under the cloth of the country of the a healthy response to such challenges, opvernments must advance policies that create confidence, reward innovation, and encourage investors.

At the Bonn summit, the leaders of the Seven achieved a positive move in that direction by agreeing to combat inflation while seeking to encourage moderate growth. But those good intentions must now be translated into action. Otherwise, the world seems destined to move uneven-by from one quick-fix summit to the next without ever coming to grips with the underlying problems.

Squeeze on the Soviets

Is trade a good weapon?

Powerful nations always use international trade as a political weapon, and placed restrictions on U.S. companies doing business with countries as ideologically different as Fidel Castro's Cuba, Ian Smith's Rhodesia and Idi Amin's Ugandaorlen with mixed results and doubtful gains. Last week the U.S. once more weed its trade codegl, this time against waved its trade codegl, this time against waved into the code of the companies of the sparked debate over whether it is wise sparked debate over whether it is wise and whether it will work.

and whether It will work. If is major reIn his Administration sciego of dissidents, Jimmy Carter canceled a 56 mildents, Jimmy Carter canceled a 56 miltion sale of an advanced Sperry Railcomputer to Tass, the official Soviet news
agency. At the same time, he said that he
was making all U.S. exports of oil techmology to the Soviets subject to Government license. That was a clear warning
about the same time of the same time of the
base of the same time of the same time.

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same time of the same time

Description of the same time of the same

Computer sales have long required Government approval. But the energy offensive is all new, and it brought a growl from Moscow, as well as a bitter response from American businessmen, dissusted at their new role as Ping Pong balls in East-West diplomacy. It also highlight in East-West diplomacy. It also highlight opinion within the Administration over the wisdom of using trade to pressure or punish the Communists.

Reversing the trend of recent years, the hawks now have control. Led by National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and a hard-line group from Congress, they convinced Carter that he had to respond to the Soviets forefully and with more than words. Russia's threatening enwith the growth of the control of the with list growing dependence on American technology, meant that a ban on certain exports could win political concessions.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps has led the battle against Brzezinski, with support from both the State Department and the Treasury. This group argues that any trade shutoff will not soften Russia's stand on human rights and will hurt U.S. economic interests. American sales, it notes, make up only a small percentage of Soviet imports. Though U.S. goods are sometimes superior, Carter's move would hardly cripple the huge Soviet economy. and Moscow can always turn to other countries that are eager to do business. Said one top U.S. official in Washington: "It's a Greek tragedy. We are challenging the Russian manhood. Do we really think that the Russians are going to free dis-





In 1908, Naomi Fett couldn't understand why more women didn't sneak cigarettes in the Emperor's clock

You've come a long way, baby.

VIRGINIA

Slimmer than the fat cigarettes men smoke.



16 mg"tar," 0.9 mg nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report May 78

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

IS IT WORTH RISKING YOUR LIFE FOR 45 MILES PER GALLON?



Tiny little subcompact cars may be great for saving gas. But as accident statistics show, they're not particularly safe.

A Volvo, on the other hand, gets a very respectable 29 m.p.g. highway — 19 m.p.g. city* But ultimately, we put a much higher premium on life than we do on gasoline.

The roomy passenger compartment of a Volvo is surrounded by six steel pillars, each one strong enough to support the weight of the entire car.

Crumple zones, front and rear are designed to absorb the impact of a collision, rather than passing it on to the passengers.

As a matter of fact, the federal government is so impressed with Volvo's crash worthiness they've become one of our biggest customers. They bought more than 60 Volvos, many of which have been crashed into each other at closing speeds of up to 90 m.p.h. in an elfort to establish safety standards for cars of the future.

So before you buy your next car, weigh carefully what you have to gain and lose.

A big substantial Volvo can not only save gas. It could end up conserving something much more precious.

EPA estimates based on 240 Sedans with manual transmission. Mileage may van other models or because of your driving habits, cars condition and equipmen



VOLVO. A CAR YOU CAN BELIEVE IN.

Economy & Business

After lacocca

Speculating on a successor



Iacocca professed no future plans other than to take a vacation later this month, and to have his desk at Ford cleaned out in time for his formal departure on Oct. 15. Auto executives traded rumors all week that Lacocca had been tapped for a top job at Chrysler Corp., a story Chrysler directors denied. Other reports had him negotiating with major corporations outside the auto industry.

To Ford executives, the more immediate question was who, if anyone, will be named to succeed Iacocca. By present reading, the front runner is Executive Vice President William Beurke, 51, who tomotive division. A self-confident and well-traveled manager who converses with authority about world politics and many other subjects, Bourke has hardly been coy about his ambition to move into the property of the programment of the progr

Even if he is named to the presidency, real power is likely to remain with the four-member executive office itself. Its head is Henry Ford II, but since last April, day-to-day control has belonged to Vice



William Bourke previews Ford's '79 Mustang
On a fast track in the glass house.



Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps
Some worries that a weapon could backfire

sidents over a computer that they could buy from the French?"

The Soviet reaction was immediate and tough. Izvestia warned that the U.S. policy would lead to "a road of confrontation," and Prayda thundered that "this is an old, rusty instrument of pressure and blackmail." Indeed, there is a growing suspicion that trade policy could backfire and produce a new clampdown on dissidents, since the Russians will want to show that they cannot be publicly bullied. This happened four years ago, when Congress effectively denied most-favorednation tariff status to the Soviet Union because it would not permit freer emigration of minorities. All that led to a worsening of U.S.-Soviet relations and an immediate slowing of exit visas for Jews. Even some U.S. Jewish organizations are now coming to accept that trade threats cannot help Soviet minorities

Hard-liners insist that Carter so far has only administered a mild wrist slap. Whether he will, or indeed can, swing a strictions could be extended to all commercial exports and even to grain sales. Sur Russian harvests are good at the moment, and a ban would hurt US. farmes but Russian harvests are good at the moment, and a ban would hurt US. farmes Administration in already playing its socalled "China card"—letting US. oil companies negotiate with Peking about offshore drilling rights and technical externations of the control of

Trade between the two nations is not substantial: Ingely because the Soviets are short of hard currency. America's non-farm exports to Russia are dropping, from \$\$819 million in 1976 to an expected \$400 million this year. Can trade ever be an effective weapon? \$39x Kreps: "The bottom line is that the cases in which you can use trade in this way are very few and far between."

Chairman Philip Caldwell, 57, a cultivated executive whose calm manner is in marked contrast to the fire-breathing dynamism of Iacocca. In short, at this stage in the history of Ford Motor Co. Caldwell is clearly Henry Ford's No. 2 man.

and the new president will be No. 3. Whoever does succeed Jacocca will have a tough act to follow. In 1964, Iacocca catapulted himself to prominence by doing much to design the Mustang and directing the marketing drive that made it the bestselling new car ever. He had been scheduled to offer some remarks last week at the press preview of the 1979 version, the Mustang III, but was dropped from the program. Ford is placing much hope on the car's radical restyling, with a Mercedes-like rear end and a long list of luxury options, to revive Mustang sales. which have sagged in the past couple of years. Iacocca will have nothing to do with selling it to the public, of course, but his mark will be on the new car: He helped to restyle the Mustang.

High Drama

Columbia drops a president

When David Begelman was forced out as president of Columbia Pictures, his friends in the movie industry towed that they would get even. Last week they did. By a 6-to-1 vote, the board of Columbia Pictures Industries, the parent company, fired its president and chief executive. Alan Hirschfield, 42. Begelman's allies on the board pretended that Hirschfield similarisation from \$520,000.
Nonsense, said Hirschfield, "I lay it all on the Beselman faffair."

Last fall, after Begelman confessed to the board that he had embezzled \$84,000 from the company by forging checks and padding his expense account, some directors wanted to keep the affair quiet. They hoped to protect Begelman, whose smash films (Close Encounters, The Deep) had saved the company. But Hirschfield insisted on suspending Begelman and revealing his wrongdoings. With that, Hirschfield lost support of the board powers, notably his longtime mentor, Investment Banker Herbert Allen, Begelman was indicted for fraud and placed on probation for three years. Even so, he has a \$1.5 million three-year contract as an independent producer for Columbia

To replace Hirschield, the directors set up a four-man Office of Chief Executive. Its members Beard Chairman Leo Jaffe, Financier Dan Lufkin, Matthew Jaffe, Financier Dan Lufkin, Matthew makes Geritol and Sominex, and the new Columbia Pictures president, Francis T. Vincent. Until last week Vincent was an associated director of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Though Vincent investigating Columbia Pictures. See Beard of the Chairman Columbia Pictures.

Economy & Business

Executive View/Marshall Loeb

Enterprise in the Valley

here is a lot of talk that the small businessman cannot make a mark in There is a lot of talk that the small businessmall cambel these days of high prices, costly credit and crushing competition. Maybe the skeptics and fainthearted should motor to California's green-carpeted Napa Valley and speak with Joe Heitz, entrepreneur

Heitz started with almost nothing, and he certainly is no Henry Ford II, but he can say, with Ford's proud independence, "My name is on the building. Right in his backyard, in two gray stone structures that are 100 paces from his white frame house, Heitz, Wife Alice, Son David and four hired hands make a product that is sold in half the nation's states. He is chief executive of Heitz Wine Cellars, which means that he is also vintner, bacteriologist, accountant, marketing manager and occasional lawn mower.

Many professional critics call steely-haired, iron-willed Joe Heitz, 58, one of America's two or three best wine makers. His 1970 Cabernet Sauvignon knocked off the fabled Château Latour, Château Lafite Rothschild and other French pedigrees in some blind tastings. When French experts sent him a praising letter, he wrote back: "Why don't you lower your import barriers?" The visitor gets the idea that Heitz would have done well even if he were making caps

or car wax instead of wine



To all aspiring entrepreneurs, he preaches: "I started this business in the 1960s, and in some ways it would be harder to start now-but it also would be easier." He got a stake by "borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, and then borrowing from somebody else to pay Peter." A friend put up \$5.000. Today, says Heitz, \$5,000 is nothing. "On the other hand, it is easier today to get much more money. Now people become instant successes

In any enterprise, Heitz believes, the small businessman can excel against the big, rich competitor if he is willing to do several things:

Learn all the technology, says Heitz, who got his own lessons working for a succession of California vintners and picked up the scientific nuances by studying and teaching oenology at California colleges. Don't give in to adversity, he adds. In his first year on his own, he was struck by an almost biblical series of plagues: early frost, freakish

heat, then hepatitis. Friends in the valley pitched in to help him pick and press his crop. "You know," he muses, "people like to see you succeed. People like to see a family working together."

Pay attention to the smallest details, Heitz advises. He prowls his winery like a top sergeant making a bed check, looking, listening, sniffing. "You can sense if something is wrong," he testifies. "Do you hear a knock or a rattle? Maybe an air conditioner has to be fixed. You need good ears." And, he continues, "people say

that the machinery is automatic. Nothing is automatic. The entrepreneur must recruit a few loyal aides and work them hard. Young oenology graduates clamor to join Heitz because he is demanding, and he has them do everything. To them, he is a combination of Captain Bligh and Father Flanagan. With Heitz working alongside, they perform every operation: run the crushers and the bottling line, even paint the barrel hoops black because Joe wants them to look neat. His philosophy: "If your place looks like you don't care, your employees won't care. And extreme meticulousness is the most important factor in making fine wine." Or almost any other product.

Finally, the businessman should recognize virtues in remaining fairly small. "If you make a certain-sized batch of a product," Heitz contends, "it usually turns out much better than if you make three or four times that much." He intends to level out his own production when it reaches 40,000 cases annually, up from about 35,000 this year

Joe Heitz has turned down a fistful of offers to sell out to big companies. He prefers to live out an American ideal, working with his family, building his own enterprise. Says Heitz, brown eyes squinting in the California sun: "Alice and I started this business knowing that we would have fewer dollars to spend than if I continued working for somebody else." Some day they will leave to their heirs a company that is worth several millions. As small producers commonly say, "We live fairly poor, but we die fairly rich."

Bug-Eyed over Flea Markets

Buyers have the itch; dealers get some scratch

As many as 15,000 bargain hunters cram the market's six acres each weekend, rummaging through wares displayed at 400 stalls, haggling with sellers and walking away with treasures-and junk-of every description. Fuzzy stuffed animals and live parrots. Miniature Japanese pagodas and bonsai trees. Madonna and child statuettes. Sea shells and natural sponges. "This," exults Mary Wright, is the last bastion of free enterprise. My God, what a business it is!

She is praising the enterprise that she and her husband run in Houston: a flea market, that most elementary form of commerce. All across the U.S., inflationweary Americans searching for lowerpriced goods are making flea markets a jumping business. Thousands are operating in non-luxe hotels and discount stores, at race tracks and drive-in theaters. Some are in cities, patterned after the grandfather of flea markets, the Marché aux Puces in Paris, and the ancient bazaars of Cairo, Baghdad and Tehran. Many. many more are sprouting on what were once dusty, barren plots along highways a few miles from city limits.

The biggest profits in flea markets are earned not by sellers but by the organizers who collect stall rentals and often modest gate entrance fees.

S ometimes the idea is just to salvage a going concern. Notes Bill Buchholz. who runs flea markets billed as "swap meets" at his Miami drive-in theater: "The quality of the movies is so poor and the cost of getting them so high, I'd go right out of business without the swap meets." Ouite a few flea markets are still fleabags, but the institution has taken on enough respectability that the U.S. Economic Development Administration has funded Washington, D.C.'s first permanent flea market.

Though growing larger than ever, flea markets still allow anyone with an eye to sharp trading to go into business almost instantly. All a would-be proprietor has to do is rent a modest stall or table, for \$4 to \$20 a day. Then the fun begins: people display an incredible array of items pulled from closets, attics, gardens, in-laws and, only occasionally, outlaws. With an eye for hot merchandise, police sometimes patrol the bigger markets, but the difficulty of making positive identifications means that there is often little they can do to knock down any fences.

The stalls typically are filled with a smorgasbord designed to appeal to every taste, from used goods to discounted, discontinued lines of new merchandise. Aficionados claim that the larger markets





Bargain hunting is big business for Miami's Tropicaire Swap Fair



An instant entrepreneur displays his wares at San Jose, Calif.

offer one of everything ever made and two of everything Woolworth ever sold. There are Army uniforms, ladies' spats, metal detectors, Roosevelt buttons, Wallace buttons, Nixon buttons, tollet seats, hubcaps, ski boots, gum ball machines, telephones, dried fruit, perfumes, crutches, jump ropes and Christian Dior shirts. A sample of the prices and pitches

at New Jersey's Englishtown Auction Sales, the largest flem market in the mid-Atlantic region: \$3.75 for a solid leather bet ("Why pay a buck for a bonded belt that will become brittle and broken?"); a still-hos-dickered price for a potbellied-stove door ("When you need it, you need it"), \$1.75 for a goldfish ("You get the bowl, you get the sand, ply of fish food,") says fives Sobechto, who owns the Englishtown market: "It's a great recycling place."

Flea markets thrive on nostalgia. Explains Susan Pressly, a New York City nurse and a frequent visitor to New Jersey's Lambertville Antique Flea Market: You can go there and touch something from your childhood." When Shirley Temple ruled moviedom in the '30s, small blue drinking glasses bearing her pixie face were packed in countless Wheaties boxes. The glasses now fetch \$9 each at MacSonny's flea market in North Reading, Mass. Anything old sells: wedding dresses, shoes, and, for collectors, Coca-Cola signs, beer cans and comic books. Says Bill McCrenice, an antique-store owner and a frequent seller at Atlanta's



Easy credit at Englishtown, N.J.
Fun for all, and owners make the profits.

"I-85" drive-in market: "I bring things

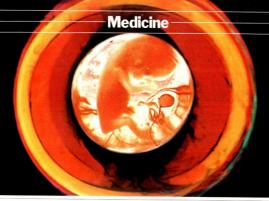
that aren't good enough for the store."

A flea market's weekend often starts just after midnight—at 1 a.m. or 2 a.m.
Saturday, when sellers begin to set out their wares. As early as 4 a.m., professional buyers start to appear. Many are dealers looking for bargains that they will resell at sharply marked-up prices. By early morning the casual crowds start swarming in. and then the haseline begins.

A carnival air brightens California's San Jose market, one of the biggest in the U.S., with its 130 acres attracting 2.5 million visitors annually. Crowds pushing shopping cards rivel through the grounds, consuming heroic quantities of junk food and observing the outlandsh garb that customers wear as part of the ritual. Henny Cortez, a robust Mexican Americansports a huge straw hat and rows Grand-This is my flee amarket hat. "Says Cortez, who has been going to the San Jose market almost every weekend since 1960." "And this is my flee amarket wagon. I come to visit people."

ost sellers appear to do well, though a few earn barely enough to cover rental charges. Mrs. Priscilla Bandzin of Boston routinely sells at one market what she earlier bought at another, last New Year's Day she cleared \$165. Jon Watson supplements his income as an assistant professor at the University of Houston by hawking plants from his van and earns \$300 to \$600 a weekend. Some dealers have become increasingly professional, jumping from markets in the Northeast in spring and summer to those in the South in winter. At the San Jose market, the more enterprising sell as much as \$70,000 annually. Big money, however, is not the goal

of most marketeers. Like the Hollywood stars—Lucille Ball, Barbra Streisand, Suzanne Somers and Redd Foxx—who are chauffeured to the flea market at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, they are having fun, wheeling and dealing away an afternoon.



COVER STORY

The First Test-Tube Baby

Birth watch in Britain for an infant conceived in the laboratory

The Director ... continued with some account of the technique for preserving the excited ovary after and actively developing, passed on to a consideration of optimum temperature, sulimity viscosity ... actually showed them. .. bow the imperature of inspected for admormalities, counted and transferred to a proviareceptacle; how ... his receptacle was simmersed in a warm bouillion containing free-wimming spermatosca.
—Alous Hueley, Brane New World (1932)

o millions of people in Briain and elsewhere around the world last week; it sermed as if Huskey; symphotic sion had become reality. Banner headlines in Briain called it OUM MRACLE and BRAN OT THE CENTURY. On television newscasts in Europe and the U.S., stories about an obscure British couple and the abstrue subject of embryology shouldered aside items about the Middle East, international trade balances and inflation. Some commentators heralded the coming birth as a miracle of modern medicine, comparable to the first kidney and heart transplants. Theologians—and more than a few prominent scientists—sounded warnings about its disturbing moral, ethical and social implications. Others, made that the child about the bear was indeed the world's first budy conceived in a test to buy con-ceived in a test to buy con-

ceived in a test tube. The center of all the furor was a four-story red brick building in the old textile mill itown of Oldham in the northwest resistance of the function of the maternity section of Oldham and District General Born of the section of Oldham and District General Born of the section of Oldham and District General Born of the section of Oldham and District General Born of the section of Oldham and District General Born of the section of Oldham and District General Born of the section of the section

their hearts' desire—in a most spectacular manner. Early in August, she is due to give birth by natural means to a child that her doctors say was conceived not in her body but in vitro (in glass) in a medical laboratory.

In anticipation of that scientifically assisted blessed event, normally quiet Odham (np. 2.75000) tast week was in a state of siege. From as far off as Japan, scores of reporters and camerame had converged on the town to be on hand for the brith earth of the property of the convergence of the town to be on hand for the brith labaloo was endangered to the state of the decire that the hult labaloo was endangered to the state of the

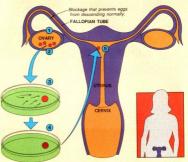
window.

But pickings were slim: the Browns had made a deal, estimated at \$56,500, that allowed only reporters from the London Daily Mail to have access to the Brown family. Doctors and hospital personnel were also exasperatingly inaccessible. Furstration ran high, and after a bomb threat was called in to the hospital, there were rumors that it had been made by a retreated the proposal of the pr

In fact, journalists as well as the public cared all too much. As the Oldham Evening Chronicle commented: "It was not un-

CONCEPTION IN A GLASS

- 1) The woman is treated with hormones to stimulate maturation of eggs in the ovary
- To locate the ovary, an optical system, called a laparoscope, is inserted through an incision in the abdominal wall. Under direct vision, a needle is then inserted into the ovary to draw out the eggs.
- An egg is placed in a dish containing blood serum and nutrients, to which sperm is added for fertilization
- 4) Once an egg is fertilized by one of the many spermatozoa, it is then transferred to another dish of blood serum and sustaining nutrients. For the next three to six days, the fertilized egg divides, creating a cluster of cells called a blastocyst.
- 5 After the woman receives further hormone treatment to prepare the uterine lining, the blastocyst is placed in the uterus, where it attaches to the wall and normal embryo development proceeds—as it would from a natural conception.



natural that the world's press should scramble for information. People want to know, and have a right to be curious about such things." Indeed, long before anyone heard of Huxley or even Mary Shelley's Frankenstein monster, people were fascinated and frightened by the prospects of creating life outside the womb. A 16th century rabbi in Prague was thought by later generations to have been endowed with mystical powers that enabled him to create a golem, or artificial man, at will. Perhaps the most famous of these legends is that of Faust and Homun-

culus, the little manlike creature that was created in a vial Yet for all the breathlessness and hyperbole in the British

press-"We could get baby farms, massproduced kids, 1984 six years early!" exclaimed London Daily Express Editor Derek Jameson-the Brown venture fell far short of ushering in a Brave New World. Like countless other women with fertility problems, Lesley Brown suffered from a fallopian tube disorder. In their almost fanatic insistence on secrecy, her doctors declined to say whether the tubes were missing or merely blocked. Whatever the trouble, it was apparently serious enough to prevent her from becoming pregnant.

nancy occurs when an ovum, or egg cell, Amid sterile glass and laboratory gadgetry. released by a woman's ovary during ovu-

lation is fertilized as it passes through the fallopian tube, successfully penetrated by just a single sperm that has traveled through the uterus. After the fertilized egg undergoes a number of cell divisions, the tiny clump of cells enters the uterus, where it burrows into the wall and develops for nine months or so until birth

To bypass Lesley Brown's fallopian tubes, Oldham Hospital's Steptoe, 65, a highly respected gynecologist, and his colleague, Cambridge University Physiologist Robert Edwards, 52. undertook a remarkable procedure they have been experimenting with for a decade. They removed a ripe egg from Mrs. Brown's ovary, placed it in a laboratory dish and added sperm from her husband. After incubating the ovum as it began to di-

vide, they finally placed the developing embryo in the uterus. where it became implanted and continued to grow into a fetus in what seemed to be an entirely normal way.

For Steptoe and Edwards, the Browns' baby, apparently normal and so near birth, was a long-sought goal: in scores of previous transfers of externally fertilized eggs, a successful, full-term pregnancy had never been achieved. To many other doctors, including rival researchers, the feat was a stunning achievement. If the baby is born normal and healthy, they pointed out, it will give new hope to women who have been unable to conceive because of tubal difficulties. In the U.S. alone, as many as 10% of all

married women who want to bear children cannot. Possibly a third of these are infertile because of blocked tubes that cannot be surgically repaired.

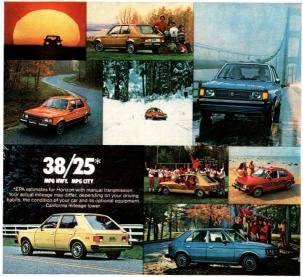
or many scientists, there were even more sweeping ramifications. They noted that in-vitro fertilization techniques may give researchers an important new laboratory tool for devising ways of coping with genetic diseases. testing new methods of contraception and, perhaps most important of all, studying close up one of nature's most awesome and still baffling processes: the first stirrings of life. Said one leading specialist

on reproductive physiology, Dr. Carl Pauerstein of the University of Texas, of the British work: "It has the potential for adding greatly to the knowledge of the reproductive biology of our species.

Other researchers were far more skeptical of going beyond in-vitro fertilization to the actual implantation of the developing embryo in the uterus. "The potential for misadventure is unlimited," said Dr. John Marshall, head of obstetrics and gynecology at Los Angeles County's Harbor General Hospital. How sure could anyone be that the Browns' baby will not be deformed, he asked. "What if we got an otherwise perfectly formed individual that was a cyclops? Who is responsible? The parents? The doctor? Is the government obligated to take care of it?"



AMERICA TAKES TO THE HORIZON.



New Plymouth Horizon. People are taking it everywhere. On any kind of road, in any kind of weather, on every kind of trip. Front-wheel drive is one reason why. It gives Horizon great stability and it gives you a great feeling of confidence. And people are taking it because Horizon can take a lot of people. Four big adults can ride in comfort. And there's plenty of room to take all the things that people need Horizon gives you a lot of unexpected standard features, like front bucket seats, AM radio, whitewall radial tires, rack and pinion steering, rear window defogger and front disc brakes.

Plymouth Horizon. Very easy to take.

WHEN YOU WANT TO GO ANYWHERE IN COMFORT AND CONFIDENCE.

RELAX. PLYMOUTH HORIZON CAN HANDLE IT.

Medicine







From left to right: Tadpole-shaped sperm penetrating egg; closeup of invading sperm; sperm that has passed through egg me Some of the scientists were awed, still others were alarmed, and a few were downright skeptical

There was also widespread criticism of the secrecy in which the work of Steptoe and Edwards was conducted. The University of Pennsylvania's Dr. Luigi Mastroianni, who has himself fertilized eggs in vitro but never attempted to implant them. points out that the British researchers had not provided any details about the condition of Mrs. Brown's fallopian tubes. "If they are completely absent," said Mastroianni, "you must accept the fact that the egg was fertilized in vitro. But if they are just damaged, there's always the possibility that the egg may actually have been fertilized in vivo [in the body]-that the tubes may have functioned again." Sir John Stallworthy, president of the British Medical Association's board of science, agreed that the sensational claim "requires irrefutable proof."

Gynecologist Steptoe

Some thoughtful observers saw the work as still another ominous step toward further control and manipulation of basic life processes-comparable perhaps to the recently acquired ability of molecular biologists to rearrange and recombine genes of different creatures and even to create new life forms. These critics are not really worried about the imminence of Huxley-style baby hatcheries that produce everything from superbrainy "Alphas" to dronelike "Epsilons." After all, says one researcher, "test-tube babies are not going to be popping out like peanuts." Rather the concern centers on the far-ranging social, eth-

ical and legal repercussions. In the words of Nobel Laureate James Watson, there is the potential for "all sorts of bad scenarios." What, for instance, could prevent a scientist from taking a fertilized egg from one woman, who perhaps did not want to carry her own baby, and implanting it in the womb of a surrogate. Who then would be the child's legal mother? Or, in the words of an old joke, "Which one gets the Mother's Day card?"

By a striking coincidence, the first legal reverberations from test-tube fertilization were being felt last week. In U.S. district court in New York, a jury of four women and two men was hearing testimony in an unusual \$1.5 million damage suit against Manhattan's Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and its chief of obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. Raymond Vande Wiele. The action was brought by a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., dentist, Dr. John Del Zio, 59, and his wife Doris, 34. Despite several operations, Mrs. Del Zio had apparently been unable to become

lems. In 1972, she agreed to let Dr. Landrum Shettles place in her womb an egg said to have been fertilized externally by her husband's sperm. But upon learning of the experiment in his department, Vande Wiele destroyed the specimen, contending that the procedure was risky, that Shettles lacked the skills to undertake it and that it had not been approved by the hospital's committee on human experimentation

emotional, sobbing testimony, Mrs. Del Zio charged that Vande Wiele's action robbed her of a chance to have a child by her current husband (she had one child in a previous marriage before the tubal problems), damaged her both physically and psychologically, upset her sex life and jeopardized her marriage. The defense, for its part, questions whether the flamboyant Shettles, who has since left the hospital, ever managed to fertilize Mrs. Del Zio's egg and whether his other claims of in-vitro fertilization were valid. Scornfully, a defense lawyer said Shettles' work was as different from the achievement of Steptoe and Edwards as "a Model T Ford is from a Porsche

The courtroom histrionics tended to obscure the real question in the case: Was Vande Wiele's action, which he freely admits, medically and legally justifiable, and did Mrs. Del Zio's emotional and physical problems stem from any trauma she might have suffered from learning of the destruction of her ovum? Should the jury find for Mrs. Del Zio, doctors involved in such experiments will have to weigh carefully their legal liabilities before considering these new procedures

Perhaps because of past difficulties with their own research, as well as the controversies it has stirred. Steptoe and Edwards remained quiet about their successful implanting through most of Lesley Brown's pregnancy. Even though fertility experts round the globe were generally aware of their research, no announcement was forthcoming from the British doctors until April, when a reporter closing in on the story got them to admit that the birth of a test-tube baby was at hand. Even so, Steptoe and Edwards were reluctant to give any details; they even withheld the patient's name for fear that the mother might not be able to withstand the pressure of all the public prying.

Yet, as journalists pursued the story, information slow-ly dribbled out. Some of it came directly from the family through the Daily Mail under the syndication deal, but other facts were unearthed by reporters in Oldham, some of whom were not above using £20 notes to loosen the lips of anyone even vaguely in the know

Thus the world learned, in prose and tone that often seemed straight from a Monty Python satiric sketch, that Lesby Brown is a pretty woman of 5 ft. 5 in., who wears her brownish hair in a page-boy



Medicine

cut. In her turquoise-blue hospital room, she often lounges in an easy chair, wearing a brown-and-white bell-sleeved housecoat. She spends much of her time making telephone calls, doing puzzles, knitting, nibbling on mints and eating ordinary hospital food (a typical lunch: steak and kidney pie with mashed potatoes, followed by fruit tart). Occasionally, added the Evening Chronicle, she has become weepy and depressed, and was briefly worried, until reassured by other expectant mothers, about the seemingly small size of the baby in relation to the weeks of pregnancy. Steptoe apparently tried to get her to stop smoking, but she still sneaks an occasional cigarette. Presumably, she knows of all the concern about her and her baby because she has a television and a radio in her Plaintiff Doris Del Zio room. From her window, she can see the hospital's children's unit with its gaily colored swings, whirling merry-go-rounds and playful youngsters. Reported a nurse: "She just feels like any other mother-to-be: tired, fed up

and fat. Before the Browns became international celebrities, they lived quietly in a white row house in Easton, a neighborhood in Bristol, about 150 miles from Oldham. "Ever such a nice couple," say neighbors. John Brown apparently likes few things better than to tinker I with his automobile and, even before the current furor, kept largely to himself. Says a friend: "He is a very polite bloke. I don't think he socializes with a lot of people." Still, the Browns, who live with John's 17-year-old daughter by a previous marriage, are hardly re- Experimenter Landrum Shettler cluses. Before Lesley Brown was sequestered in the hospital for round-the-clock monitoring. she talked about babies with neighbors, but gave no hint of her own extraordinary pregnancy. Recalls one surprised neighbor. never knew there was anything unusual.

any scientists shared that surprise. For years they have talked about fertilizing the human egg in a test tube. But with every claim of success has come the inevitable countercurrent of doubt. Indeed as early as the 1940s, the eminent Boston gynecologist Dr. John Rock, a pioneer in development of the birth control pill, reported that he and colleagues had managed to fertilize an egg in vitro. But other scientists believe that the few cell divisions observed by Def Rock were nothing more than "parthenogenic Reverberations in the U.S. cleavage" (division of the egg without the involvement of a sperm), probably induced by incidental stimu-

lation of the ovum. Scientists were similarly skeptical of claims by Shettles in the 1950s that he had brought an externally fertilized human egg into the sixth day of cell division, and by an Italian scientist. Daniele Petrucci, who a few years later announced that he had kept alive an embryo in a test tube for 29 days. The embryo was destroyed. Petrucci said, because it was growing "monstrous." He dropped the work entirely after it was condemned by the Vatican

Not until the mid-1960s did researchers learn how to fertilize mammalian eggs in vitro on a regular basis. The groundwork was laid by M.C. Chang of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Mass., and C.R. Austin of Cambridge University, who had solved the problem of invitro capacitation of rabbit sperm, a process that enabled sperm to penetrate the egg in the laboratory. Until then, the sperm were notably ineffectual in that role. But these early successes







involved creatures no higher than rabbits. hamsters and mice

Finally, in 1969, Steptoe and Edwards announced that they had done the same thing with human eggs. The report caused a worldwide sensation and drew considerable fire, particularly from conservative churchmen. Trying to allay fears that he was actually attempting to create babies outside the womb, Steptoe insisted that his true goal was quite different. Said he: "All that I am interested in is how to help women who are denied a baby because their tubes are incapable of doing their small part.

In 1974, another English scientist, Dr. Douglas Bevis, casually dropped an even bigger bombshell. Not only had human eggs been fertilized in the test tube, said Bevis, but they had been successfully implanted in three women who subsequently gave birth. It was widely suspected that he was talking about his own work. When he proved unwilling or unable to document his claims, Bevis was so roundly denounced that he soon vowed to give up all such research. To this day, no one really knows whether Bevis was making phony claims or was a victim of the furious scientific competition between rival fertility researchers. In any case, the Bevis case sharply increased public concern and brought vociferous right-tolife advocates into the fray. They equated the fertilization experiments-and the frequent destruction of apparently live embryos in the lab-with outright abortions of far more developed embryos and fetuses in women

The clamor had its effect. Researchers like Steptoe and Edwards made fewer and fewer public reports on their work. In the U.S., almost all research with human eggs came to an abrupt halt; under a 1975 federal order. the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was barred from funding any in-vitro fertilization experiments unless they were first approved by a national ethics advisory board appointed by the HEW Secretary. Perhaps because it involved such a touchy subject, the panel was not formed until January of this year. One of its first orders of business: to weigh the long-pending application from a Vanderbilt University fertility researcher, Dr. Pierre Soupart. His objective: to resume tests. suspended in 1975, that are designed to show if there is any increased risk of chromosomal abnormalities when human eggs are fertilized in the test tube rather than in the body. Commenting on the delays forced upon American

researchers by what is, in effect, an unofficial federal moratorium, U.C.L.A. Obstetrician Jaroslav Marik bitterly notes that "if all the pulls and pressures had not been applied, there might be an American woman now about to deliver" a test-tube baby

Perhaps so, but the skills and know-how of the Steptoe-Edwards team are almost universally acclaimed, even if its inclination toward secrecy is not. Silver-haired and elegant. Steptoe is a pioneer in the use of laparoscopy, a technique for exploring the abdomen and observing the reproductive tract by means of a long, thin telescope equipped with a fiber optics light. He is also an impeccable dresser, enjoys watching cricket and is a fine organist. In the words of a colleague, he is "a man of character and determination who if someone is speaking nonsense is perfectly willing to say so." His partner Edwards, the father of five daughters, is no less accomplished in his own field. the physiology of fertilization, and just as dedicated. During early experiments at Cambridge, he often returned to the phys-

IT TAKES A LOT OF **BIG CAR TO MAKE** A GREAT SMALL CAR.

When the time came for us to build a car more in tune with today's realities, we made sure it still kept a lot of the good things big cars offer. That's what makes our Dodge Aspen so special.

Aspen's got room.

To start with, we made Aspen a roomy, six-

passenger carjust the way Americans love 'em-with more inside room than even a Cadillac Seville. Fact is. Aspen offers more total people room than



Ford Fairmont, Mercury Zephyr, Ford Granada, Mercury Monarch, Chevy Nova, Pontiac Phoenix. Olds Omega, or Buick Skylark. Quite a list, isn't it?

Aspen's got that big-car ride.

Aspen rides like a much bigger car with its carefully engineered isolated transverse torsion-bar front suspension, its generous sound insulation, and comfortable seats. You really can relax in Aspen.

Now for the small-car part.

Aspen's very easy on the gas. EPA estimates rate an Aspen four-door (with a 225 one-barrel Six and manual transmission) at 28 MPG highway and 20 MPG city. Of course, your mileage may vary according to your driving habits, the condition of your car. and its equipment. In California,



mileage is lower and an automatic transmission is required. That means small-car mileage along with your big-car ride.

Aspen holds its value.

Because a 1977 Aspen sedan currently retains a greater percent of its original sticker price. model for model, than a 1977 Buick Skylark. Mercury Monarch, or Ford Granada. That's according to figures in the June 10, 1978, issue of the Automotive Market Report.

Go down to your Dodge Dealer's. We think you'll end up either buying or leasing a new Dodge Aspen . . . the small car that acts like a





SMALLER FEELS BIGGER IN AN ASPEN.



"Ilie Nastase introduced us to white rum and tonic."

"One day when I was photographing a match for a tennis magazine, Ilie Nastase came over to say hello. He displayed his usual charm—and then proceeded to tell me how much he hated one of my pictures of him in a recent issue.

That night, in a spirit of atonement, llie took Bob and me out to a Japanese restaurant. Before dinner, he ordered Puerto Rican white rum and tonic, a drink we had never tried before. We were intrigued, so we ordered the same.

When Ilie is right, he's right. White rum and tonic were made for each other.

A Rumanian in a Japanese restaurant introducing two Americans to Puerto Rican white rum.

That's how we got on to a good thing."

Convert yourself.

Instead of automatically ordering gin and tonic, try white run and Canada Dry Tonic next time. Canada Dry a tonic next time. Canada Dry a tonic next time. Canada Dry a tonic present gine and the classic summer tonic. And Puerto Rican Rum makes a smoother drink than gin or voidia—for a very good reason. Unlike gin or voidia, white run from Puerto Rico is aged for at least a full year before it is bottled. And when it comes to smoothness, aging is



PUERTO RICAN RUMS

Aged for smoothness and taste

Pept. T-6, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY 10010 to 1978 Commonwealth of Puetro Rico.

Medicine

iology department at night, scaled a wall, and slipped into his lab to see if fertilized eggs were still alive.

Those qualities are surely as essential in this difficult field as are flasks, hormones and microscopes. Though man has wondered about human reproduction since the dawn of history, it remains, in many respects, as mysterious—some would even say as mystical—as ever. At birth, the infant human female is endowed with as many as a million geg cells, many more than she will ever need during her 30 or so child-bearing years. Starting at poterty, eggs are released, unadjug one at a time, about mid-at potenty and a starting and the starting that the star

ters the nearby fallopian tube. If coits has taken place, the egg will shortly run inca a swarm of tailed sperm that have managed, like salmon battling upstream, to fight their way into this passageway. In a dramatic headlong plunge, a single sperm will penetrate the waiting ovum's outer layer, its 23 chromosomes joining the egg's 23. That produces the full complement of 46 chromosomes, which contain all the genetic instructions necessary to produce a complete human being.

The fertilized egg continues its journey, dividing as it moves through the tube. Finally, after several days, it will have become a blastocyst, a hollow, ball-shaped cluster of fewer than 100 cells. By now, it will have reached the uterus. There the blastocyst embeds itself in the uterine wall, where it begins drawing nourishment from the mother and starts the miracle of differentiation: the rapid transformation of cells into tissue that

A Test-Tube Baby Is Not a Clone

N ews of the impending birth of a baby conceived in a test tube caused scant surprise-or suspicion-among scientists and doctors. That was a far cry from their reaction last March, when they challenged as a "fraud" and a "hoax" a book called In His Image that claimed a baby boy had been cloned from a 67year-old millionaire. The difference was that the test-tube fertilization had been performed by two respected scientists whose accomplishments and progress had been described in many published papers. But Image did not identify the clone or the cloner, and offered no evidence that the state of the art had advanced to the point at which mice, let alone human beings, could be cloned. While many of the technical problems involved in the test-tube conception of a human are being resolved, the cloning of Homo sapiens is still far beyond the current capability of medical science

Unlike in vitro fertilization, which lets nature take its course (sperm from the father and an egg from the mother unite, albeit in a test tube), cloning is asexual, single-parent reproduction. Instead of being a mixture of genes from two parents, the clone (from the Greek word klon, meaning twig or slip) is a genetic copy of its single parent.

Cloning is based on a remarkable fact. Virtually every cell in an organism -be the life form a human being, a maple tree or a bacterium-carries all the genetic information needed to create the whole organism. The reason that a liver cell is different from, say, a skin cell is that different genes in each cell seem to be "turned on." In the language of biologists, the cells are differentiated. U.S. Biologists Robert W. Briggs and Thomas J. King confirmed this principle and pioneered the basic technique of animal cloning in the early 1950s. They removed the nuclei of unfertilized egg cells from female frogs. These nuclei were then replaced with nuclei taken from the cells of developing frog embryos, which at this early stage were merely clumps of cells that had not yet differentiated into specific organs. Some of the frog eggs, with their newly implanted nuclei, acted as if they had been fertilized; they started to divide and went on to develop into tadoples.

In the early 1960s, British Biologist John B. Gurdon took the technique a step further by replacing the nuclei of unfertilized eggs with the nuclei of cells that had differentiated into intestinal cells of young tadpoles. Some of the resulting cloned tadpoles matured into adult frogs. There have since been reports of successful cloning with nuclei from adult frog cells, but researchers have found that the best results are obtained by using the nuclei from cells of frogs in the early stages of embryonic development. The nuclei of adult animal cells are generally considered poor cloning material, possibly because many of the genes have been irreversibly shut off.

The Gurdon experiments still represent the high-water mark of traditional cloning technique. Researchers find that cloning mammals is a much more complicated affair. For one thing, mammaian eggs are one-tenht to one-twentieth the size of frog eggs and thus difficult to the size of the desired of the size of the

Though cloning mammals by the classic method is a long way off, scientists are moving closer to cloning mice devised by an indirect route. In this technique, devised by Yale Biologist Clement Markett, eggs are removed from a female mouse shortly after fertilization. At this early stage, generic material from egg and sperm have not yet mixed; the mother's and father's genera set still in two distinct sacs, called pronucleit. Using pronucleis. The eggs is then exposed to a chemical that causes the remaining pronucleus to replicate, thus giving the cell

a full complement of genes. Then the cell itself divides, and the resulting embryo is placed in the uterus of a female mouse to develop. Using this technique, Biologist Peter C. Hoppe of Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Me, and Swiss Microsurgeon. Karl Illimensee have produce seven mice, all females. Males cannot make and female pronuclei never merge, making it impossible for the male XY chromosome combination to form.

Still, the mice are not clones. They each contain not a full set but two identical half sets of one parent's genes. But if the process is repeated with one of these mice, the new daughters would be clones of each other and the mother.

T his technique has enormous implica-tions for both laboratory research and animal husbandry. A particular strain of mouse needed for experiments could be duplicated in great numbers, as could prize dairy cows, horses, sheep and pigs. But cloning human beings by the same procedure is another story. Homo sapiens is a mongrel breed. Unlike domesticated or laboratory animals, man has not had harmful and even lethal genes bred out of him. These genes remain in humans, many as recessives, suppressed by dominant normal genes. If humans could be cloned by Markert's method, these recessive genes could come to the fore and express themselves, causing deformities and genetic illnesses, even death.

Thus while human cloning makes good cocktail-party chatter, it is not only very far off in the future, but also seems to be impractical and to present unsolvable ethical and social problems. Says Nobel Laureat James Watson, co-discoverer of DNA's double-helix structure. What is to be gained? A carbon copy of "What is to be gained?" A carbon copy is considered to be spending the support of the solid problems. The control is of the solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems. The solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems. The solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems of the solid problems. The solid problems of the solid problems. The solid problems of the solid problems

Medicine

soon becomes recognizable as heart, brain, muscle, kidneys and all the other components of a living, self-sufficient being.

Yet the egg's journey is precarious. Unless the proper homeones are present in appropriate concentrations, setting the stage for ovulation and fertilization, this intricate chain of events will not be intained. The egg will not burst from the ovary, the into the uterus, and the liming of the uterus will not prepare to receive the fertilized egg. Indeed, hormonal disorders at any point in the sequence make its of mught with peril for eggs and sperm that perhaps a third of all potential pregnancies and at the time of implantation. As Dr. Albert Decklor of the New York I are of implantation will be used to the control of the own of the property of the new to the property of the pr

n Lesley Brown's case, the difficulties were not hormonal but tubal. In recent years surgeons have managed to repair many tubes with precise microsurgery. But for Mrs. Brown that did not appear possible. The door to pregnancy seemed to be tightly shut until she was referred to Steptoe, who with Edwards had probably made more attempts than any oth-

er researchers to get around such blockages by in-vitro fertilization and implanting

techniques.

Yet despite the British team's long experience, the procedure had never resulted in a live birth. To bring it off successfully requires scientific ingenuity, surgical dexterity and, some might say, a lot of plain luck. The doctor must remove the egg at the exact moment in the monthly cycle when it has reached maturity. To ensure the success of that crucial initial step. Steptoe and Edwards follow a standard procedure for treating infertility: they administer fertility hormones, like those that have been responsible for the rash of multiple births in recent years. That encourages the ripening of several eggs at one time. To get at the eggs. Steptoe turns an incision is made near the

an incision is made near the navel. Inert gases are pumped into the abdominal cavity to expand it and separate the organs, and the laparoscope is inserted to seek out appropriate eggs, which are then sucked into a small

hollow needle.

Unless the extracted eggs and the husband's sperm—usually obtained by masturbation—are kept at the right temperature and pressure, free of contamination and in an appropriate culture medium (salts, nutrients and sometimes blood serum), fertilization will not occur. Explains the University of Pennsvivania's Benaimin G. Brackett: "You don't want the eges to

suspect they are out of the body."

Equally important, the sperm must be primed for fertilization or, in the technical term, capacitated. This means that the chemical inhibitors preventing the sperm from penetrating the egg must be removed from the surface of the sperm. How this trick is accomplished in the body remains a puzzle, some scientists think that the woman's secretions do the job. But in the lab, experimenters usually are able to prime the But in the lab, experimenters usually are able to prime the size of the properties of the prime the properties of the prime the prim

for long. So egg and sperm should be quickly brought together. Even after fertilization, doctors have no assurance that the eag will divide; again the culture medium must be carefully controlled. Some researchers think that the highest rate of success could be achieved if the content of the solution were continually altered as the cells go through stages of division. Finally, when the egg becomes a blastocyst or shortly before, it is ready for implanting. One way this can be done is by picking up the egg, which is still no bigger than the dot at the end of this sentence of the stage of the stage

Since the beginning of their partnership more than a decade ago. Stepte and Edwards are believed to have attempted invitro fertilization and implantation in hundreds of women. In operhaps half of these cases, eggs were fertilized. But successful implantations have been rarer. Shortly before Mrs. Brown was treated last fall, a medical publication queed Stepte os a saying that of 60 attempted implants, only three showed signs of lasting—one for nine weeks, the others for two. Why the difficulty?

at least three reasons for failure: 1) difficulties in transferring the tiny egg from the culture chamber into the uterus. 2 undetected chromosomal abnormalities that doom the egg before it has a chance to implant itself, and 3) interference in the acceptance of the egg by the very hormones that were used to encourage ovulation.

"Vanderbilt's Soupart gives

According to the British newspapers, all these critical steps in the Brown case –removal of the eggs, fertilization in the laborato-place in a small turn-of-the-century institution called Dr. Kershaw's Cottage Hospital, amid green fields about a mile from the hospital where Mrs. Brown done much of his fertilization work there, using four rooms, plus a small adjoint corons, plus a small adjoint of the property o

done much of his fertilization work there, using four rooms, plus a small adjoinare all protected by locks, sliding doors and a red warning light. Ironically, Steptoe is able to pursue his expensive fertility work in part because of his earnings from legal abortions. He soon hopes to move to larger facilities and dreams of eventually build-

ing a center for reproductive studies From the very start, the efforts to give Lesley Brown a child went extremely well. As the pregnancy progressed, Steptoe and Edwards apparently even determined its sex from chromosomal examination. Lesley, however, is said to have insisted on not being told. She explained: "I've been waiting too long for this to be denied the surprise of learning whether the baby is a boy or girl at birth." Late in her pregnancy, Mrs. Brown was sent to the spacious and well-equipped maternity wing at Oldham. There she presumably underwent all the most advanced testing: ultrasonic scanning to check the position, size and bodily shape of the fetus as it developed; monitoring of hormone levels and fetal heartbeat; and perhaps withdrawal of amniotic fluid from the womb to determine whether the child had Down's syndrome (mongolism), the congenital malformation called spina bifida or any number of other genetic defects. Had the doctors detected any serious problems. Lesley Brown could have quickly received an



to laparoscopy. While the woman is under anesthesia, Who is responsible? Parents? Doctor? Is government obligated?





It's a family car. It's a motor home. It's a vacation cottage. It's the 1978 VW Campmobile Bus. And it turns anywhere into your home away from



The '78 Campmobile Bus is probably the most economical and versatile family vehicle ever. During the week, it's perfect for carting your crowd around town. And on weekends and vacations, it becomes that vacation cottage you've always dreamed of. Because the VW Campmobile Bus

has everything you need to live in comfort, including the kitchen sink.

The '78 Campmobile Bus sleeps three with a big double bed for the two of you. And when you decide to take the kids, there's the optional pop-up top that gives you accommodations for unbefine

What's more, the VW Campmobile Bus is decorator-finished. With colorcoordinated curtains on the windows. Louvered side windows with screens and insulated wood-panelled walls. So your family car is also your family cottons.

And not only does it save on renting a cottage, the Campmobile Bus saves plenty on fuel too. It has a peppy, fuel-





injected, two-liter engine which gets an estimated 25 mpg on the highway. 17 in the city, according to 1978 EPA estimates. Of course, actual mileage may vary depending on how and where you drive, optional equipment, such as automatic transmission and the condition of your Campmobile.

So, when you want to get away from it all without ever leaving the comforts of home, remember. It's more fun to take the Bus. The '78 VW Campmobile Bus. Home never looked so good.

IT'S MORE FUN TO TAKE THE BUS. THE 1978 VW CAMPMOBILE BUS.

Medicine

abortion. Observed Dr. Stuart J. Steele of London's Middlesex Hospital Medical School: "Mrs. Brown would have had all the very close medical supervision that one would expect in a particularly precious pregnancy."

How that precious pregnancy turns out will shortly be known; one estimated due date is Aug. 4, but a swing of two weeks on either side is perfectly normal. Steptoe and Edwards, for their part, must surely feel highly confident; otherwise these experienced researchers would never have allowed the pregnancy to go so far. Yet on the eve of what may well be the most awaited birth in perhaps 2,000 years, there are also still many unanswered questions. For the Brown family, it is whether their testtube child is healthy and can ever hope to have anything resembling a normal life. For the doctors, it is whether they have pushed medicine to a new frontier or set it dramatically back by creating a medical disaster. For the world at large, it is whether doctors should be free to continue such daring exploits or whether new restrains should be posted to keep them from poaching on nature's domain. There is a very large gathering in the waiting room for Baby Brown.

To Fool (or Not) with Mother Nature

he issue is how far we play God. how far we are going to treat mankind as we would animal husbandry." So says Leo Abse, a British M.P. who has long felt that policymakers have not dealt seriously enough with the issues raised by developments like the test-tube baby, and plans to lead a parliamentary debate on the matter this week. But for philosophers and theologians, as well as scientists, the Oldham experiment sharpens some longstanding moral and religious questions. Is in-vitro fertilization to be applauded as a humanizing technique, allowing some infertile couples the joy of procreation? Or is it dehumanizing, a step that is to be condemned because it puts the moment of creation outside the body into a mechanical environment?

To some thinkers, the Oldham experiment poses no problems. Says Rabbi Seymour Siegel, professor of ethics at Manhattan's Jewish Theological Seminary: "The Browns were trying to obey the commandment to have children. When nature does not permit conception, it is desirable to try to cutwit nature. The Talmud teaches that God desires man's cooperation."

For many others, in-vitro fertilization is fraught with moral dangers. British Geneticist Robert J. Berry, a consultant to a board set up by the Church of England to consider issues like the ones raised by the Brown baby, accepts the procedure for couples who want a child, but the istill troubled. "We're on a slippery slope," he warns. "Western society is built around the family ones you divorce sex from procreation, what happens to the family?"

For the Roman Catholic Church, which first came out against in-vitro fertilization in the 1950s, the Oldham experiment promised yet another round in Rome's long fight against advances in procreation and brith control. Although the Vatican has yet to take official notice of the test-tube pregnancy, a top official quickly reiterated the church's position that "interference with nature is not acceptable" in any form. For that reason the Papacy has condemned arreason the Papacy has condemned ar-

tificial insemination, even with the husband as donor. The church is also opposed to the use of contraceptive devices for the same reason; the Brown's motive is the opposite—to have a child. But that may not matter. Says the Rev. William B. Smith, a spokesman for the Archdiceses of New York': Tis's the contraception argument backward. Pius XII talked about not wanting to change the home into a laboratory. I call it switching the marital bed into a chemcertainties involved: the parents' right to have children is never so absolute as to justify such "induced risk" to the child. Ramsey sees a further risk in Britain's birth watch: possible stigma or damage to the Brown child's self-image because of all the notoriety.

The ethical questions raised by scientific advances in procreation can only become more urgent as new techniques are explored and developed. Robert Edwards, Steptoe's partner in the Oldham experiment, has advocated test-tube selection of the offspring's sex, though only to reduce such sex-linked diseases as he-



They're playing mothers and fathers!

istry set." Catholics and other Christians who believe that life begins at conception are also troubled by the fact that in test-tube fertilization, many fertilized

Some skepties doubt that enough embryo transplants have been done on primates and other mammals to justify trials on man and also wonder if the patients know enough about the risks to give "informed consent." Protestant Theologian Paul Ramsey insists that the rights of the child-to-be should be considered. He argues that test-tube procreation is "immoral" because of the un-

mophilia. Politician Abse fears that "we are moving to a time when an embryo purchaser could select in advance the color of the baby's eyes and its probable IQ."

As for Lesley Brown, she has less difficulty reconciling herself to such anxieties. "I realize that this is a scientific miracle," she told the Daily Madi. "But in a way, science has made us turn to God. We are not religious people. But when we discovered that all was working well and I was pregnant, we just had to pray to God to give our thanks. It seemed right and natural."



Frenzy in the British Press

The first public hint of the impending birth of a British test-tube haby came last spring not from London's Fleet Street but from Manhattan's South Street, in the New York Post. After gesting a tip that Britain's Dr. Partick Steptoe was on the verge of success with an ivitor fertilization technique. Post Reporter Sharon Churcher placed an overseas call to Steptoe. He let it slip that a test-tube baby might soon be born, and Churcher Proke the news on April 19.

Churcher's carefully worded story was sacredy noticed by the public. But a similar report a day later by Britain's Oldham Eming Chronicle caught the Oldham Eming Chronicle caught the International Engineer Within 24 hours, half at load of the Parkey of the Latana. Fla, headquarters and arrived on Sexplor's donestee the Benguirer's Lantana. Fla, headquarters and arrived on Sexplor's donestee the Benguirer's Lantana. Fla, headquarters and arrived on Sexplor's donestee the Benguirer's Lantana, Fla, headquarters are during the Latena Chronic Chroni

The great press circus was on. The Oldham News was out with a major sicry the next day; London's Daily Madi is said to have offered \$190 to an Oldham reporter for the parents' names, and ournalists began pouring into town from around the world. At least one powed as a friend of a patient to gain admittance to the hospital. Three Japanese photographers began shouling pictures of every perfect began shouling pictures of every perfect began shouling pictures of every last spokesman. "It seems if you move that spokesman." It seems if you move that spokesman. "It seems if you move anything, there is a reporter behind it."

On the advice of Steptoe, the still anonymous Lesley and John Brown then hired an attorney to solicit bids for their story, insisting that bidders keep the details—including the parents' identity—quiet until the baby was born. A number of British and American publications submitted bids, among them the

Enquirer and a representative of Publisher Rupert Murdoch (the New York, Past, the Star and the London Sum. The three U.S. commercial television networks were asked to bid on North American Procadcasting rights, but all declined, Finally, on July 9, the Browns accepted a high bid of nearly \$500,000 for world print rights from Associated Newspapers, owner of the Duily Mail, which quickly retailed North American print rights to the Enquirer.

All that did not sit well with the Mail's principal tabloid rival in Britain. the Express, which had dropped out of the bidding at \$190,000. Express reporters claim they had learned that the yet unidentified father was driving three hours each way to visit his wife. So they staked out the hospital parking lot, jotted down license numbers of male motorists who looked as if they might be expectant fathers and traced them through Britain's motor licensing bureau. How? "By subterfuge, even bribery!" speculated an angry civil servant. The Express soon narrowed the search to Brown, and a check with neighbors confirmed that his wife was pregnant. EXCLUSIVE, the Express screamed on July 11, BABY OF THE CENTURY. The paper did not name the parents of the century, but most other details were there. Gloats Express Editor Derek Jameson: "There were Murdoch, the Mail, the National Enquirer putting in bids of £300,000, and there we were-out getting the story by

The Mult recovered near day with a WORLD EXCLUSIVE, identifying the Browns and quoting Lesley Brown made the heading OUR MIRACLE BANY. Yet Murdoch's Sur that day also identified the Browns and quoted John Brown extensively, under the label SUN. EXCLUSIVE. The Mult Tried next day to regain the initiative by printing the first "exclusive" photo of Lesley Brown—but the Sun and the Express both pictured the that day as well. To protect its

fast depreciating investment, the Mult quickly stationed a guard outside Lesley Brown's room and persuaded Oldham town's room and persuaded Oldham at Time correspondent called the paper to confirm Lesley's age, a spokesman obliged but added: "That's free. The next one will cost you."

As EXCLUSIVE followed EXCLUSIVE. Britain's more serious dailies were beginning to find the affair distasteful. The Times fretted that if the orgy of publicity continued, it might be traumatic for the child. The Guardian denounced Oldham health officials for allowing the Mail to control news from the hospital Embarrassed, regional health authorities ordered that any bulletins be given to all comers. Sniffed Guardian Editor Peter Preston: "The research, the doctors, the hospital-all were funded by the taxpayer. It's as if the Prime Minister said, 'For 350 quid I'll give you a private briefing

At the Mail last week, plans were presumably still affoot to print the Browns EXCLUSIVE story once the baby was born, though editors there were uncommonly uncommunicative. The Browns was been at the story, though Maridach's San somehow got hold of a few Enquirer mortes last week in London. Maridach's San a Manhattan-based competitor of the Dequirer, will be out this week with some color samphots, obtained from friends a special properties of the story though the same story and the sa

At the triumphant Express, Editor Jameson denounced the Mail for trying to be so piggy. Said Jameson: "This story is bigger than man conquering the moon. For the Mail to insist they had the exclusive—that's like buying up Louis Pasteur and then saying you can only by antisepties through the Duily Mail syndication department." As The Birth declared the property of the property of the property of the critics of checkbook journalism had made their point.



Frenzy in the British Press

The first public hint of the impending birth of a British test-tube haby came last spring not from London's Fleet Street but from Manhattan's South Street, in the New York Post. After gesting a tip that Britain's Dr. Partick Steptoe was on the verge of success with an ivitor fertilization technique. Post Reporter Sharon Churcher placed an overseas call to Steptoe. He let it slip that a test-tube baby might soon be born, and Churcher Proke the news on April 19.

Churcher's carefully worded story was sacredy noticed by the public. But a similar report a day later by Britain's Oldham Eming Chronicle caught the Oldham Eming Chronicle caught the International Engineer Within 24 hours, half at load of the Parkey of the Latana. Fla, headquarters and arrived on Sexplor's donestee the Benguirer's Lantana. Fla, headquarters and arrived on Sexplor's donestee the Benguirer's Lantana. Fla, headquarters and arrived on Sexplor's donestee the Benguirer's Lantana, Fla, headquarters are during the Latena Chronic Chroni

The great press circus was on. The Oldham News was out with a major sicry the next day; London's Daily Madi is said to have offered \$190 to an Oldham reporter for the parents' names, and ournalists began pouring into town from around the world. At least one powed as a friend of a patient to gain admittance to the hospital. Three Japanese photographers began shouling pictures of every perfect began shouling pictures of every perfect began shouling pictures of every last spokesman. "It seems if you move that spokesman." It seems if you move that spokesman. "It seems if you move anything, there is a reporter behind it."

On the advice of Steptoe, the still anonymous Lesley and John Brown then hired an attorney to solicit bids for their story, insisting that bidders keep the details—including the parents' identity—quiet until the baby was born. A number of British and American publications submitted bids, among them the

Enquirer and a representative of Publisher Rupert Murdoch (the New York, Past, the Star and the London Sum. The three U.S. commercial television networks were asked to bid on North American Procadcasting rights, but all declined, Finally, on July 9, the Browns accepted a high bid of nearly \$500,000 for world print rights from Associated Newspapers, owner of the Duily Mail, which quickly retailed North American print rights to the Enquirer.

All that did not sit well with the Mail's principal tabloid rival in Britain. the Express, which had dropped out of the bidding at \$190,000. Express reporters claim they had learned that the yet unidentified father was driving three hours each way to visit his wife. So they staked out the hospital parking lot, jotted down license numbers of male motorists who looked as if they might be expectant fathers and traced them through Britain's motor licensing bureau. How? "By subterfuge, even bribery!" speculated an angry civil servant. The Express soon narrowed the search to Brown, and a check with neighbors confirmed that his wife was pregnant. EXCLUSIVE, the Express screamed on July 11, BABY OF THE CENTURY. The paper did not name the parents of the century, but most other details were there. Gloats Express Editor Derek Jameson: "There were Murdoch, the Mail, the National Enquirer putting in bids of £300,000, and there we were-out getting the story by

The Mult recovered near day with a WORLD EXCLUSIVE, identifying the Browns and quoting Lesley Brown made the heading OUR MIRACLE BANY. Yet Murdoch's Sur that day also identified the Browns and quoted John Brown extensively, under the label SUN. EXCLUSIVE. The Mult Tried next day to regain the initiative by printing the first "exclusive" photo of Lesley Brown—but the Sun and the Express both pictured the that day as well. To protect its

fast depreciating investment, the Mult quickly stationed a guard outside Lesley Brown's room and persuaded Oldham town's room and persuaded Oldham at Time correspondent called the paper to confirm Lesley's age, a spokesman obliged but added: "That's free. The next one will cost you."

As EXCLUSIVE followed EXCLUSIVE. Britain's more serious dailies were beginning to find the affair distasteful. The Times fretted that if the orgy of publicity continued, it might be traumatic for the child. The Guardian denounced Oldham health officials for allowing the Mail to control news from the hospital Embarrassed, regional health authorities ordered that any bulletins be given to all comers. Sniffed Guardian Editor Peter Preston: "The research, the doctors, the hospital-all were funded by the taxpayer. It's as if the Prime Minister said, 'For 350 quid I'll give you a private briefing

At the Mail last week, plans were presumably still affoot to print the Browns EXCLUSIVE story once the baby was born, though editors there were uncommonly uncommunicative. The Browns was been at the story, though Maridach's San somehow got hold of a few Enquirer mortes last week in London. Maridach's San a Manhattan-based competitor of the Dequirer, will be out this week with some color samphots, obtained from friends a special properties of the story though the same story and the sa

At the triumphant Express, Editor Jameson denounced the Mail for trying to be so piggy. Said Jameson: "This story is bigger than man conquering the moon. For the Mail to insist they had the exclusive—that's like buying up Louis Pasteur and then saying you can only by antisepties through the Duily Mail syndication department." As The Birth declared the property of the property of the property of the critics of checkbook journalism had made their point.

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO BE A GENIUS?

According to an old adage, genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration.

We'd like to update that a little.

Because more than perspiration, a genius, like the rest of us, needs information.

All ideas come from information. All discoveries begin with it, and all decisions are based on it.

What really distinguishes geniuses is that they know how to use information—how to gather, edit, synthesize and otherwise manage it.

We raise the point because, by no small coincidence, managing information is what Xerox is concerned with, too.

We make copiers and duplicators to help you reproduce information.

Electronic typing systems that let you create, edit and store it.

Telecopier transceivers and communicating typewriters that transmit it.

Computer services that help you organize it and use it efficiently.

Even electronic printers that let you take information directly from a computer—and then print it out in ways other printers never could.

None of these Xerox machines will make you a genius. But all of them, used either separately or as part of a system, will help you use information more ingeniously.

Or, to put it another way:

Genius is the inspired use of information.

You manage the inspiration.

And we'll help you manage the information.



People

"No frills" is still his motto. When Skytrain Boss Freddie Laker learned that he was on Queen Elizabeth's Birthday Honors list, he let out the word: "I've been called Freddie all my life, and I'm not changing it to something highfalutin like Frederick simply because I've been knighted." But at the ceremony last week at Buckingham Palace, he wore a proper top hat and morning suit and told photographers: "If you think I'm going to do anything daft today, you're wrong." Sir Freddie is especially



Laker says hats off to knighthood

pleased with his insignia and title because he has long attacked the government for its air policy. "The last thing you expect is to be told you're a good lad," he says. "You expect a kick in the arse."

Some guests thought it was a lot of bull. But others were delighted to dress formal-

ly for the invitation-only cattle, horse and art auction in Houston's Shamrock Hilton hotel, Among the spansors: John Camally, former Governor of Texas, who now practices law in Houston and breeds live-see, and by the likes of Frederic Remington was up for bids. At evening's end \$507.400 worth of paintings and livestock had been sold. Best price paid for an animal: \$26,000 for Connally's buill boxes.

"There's just something about me ... something that

just doesn't work." The speaker was Author Truman Capote on WABC-TV's Stanley Siegel show. Before his TV appearance, Capote, 53, had taken booze and drugs. Rambling and incoherent, he spoke of eventually killing himself. The TV show followed a two-part article in the New York Times Magazine about Capote. Freelance Writer Anne Taylor Fleming wrote that the publication in 1975 of a gossipy chapter about his high society friends from Capote's long overdue novel. Answered Prayers, "quite sim-ply changed his life." The result: instead of being famous, he became infamous and took heavily to drink and pills, "a longtime habit at last grown serious."

No gaps or deleted expletives. The taped conversations between Japan's Emperor Hiro-



With a friendly sidekick, John and Nellie Connally attend an auction



Keller gets ready to play Lulu, the Don Juan of women

hito and 55 of the guests who were invited to his semiannual parties are a source of pride in the imperial palace. They are in fact being made into a record album. Among the voices of prominent Japanese on the I.P is that of Sadaharu Oh, the home-run king who last fall topped Hank Aaron's 755 record. "What exactly was the most difficult thing in setting your home-run record?" asked Hirohito. "The overwhelming expectation on the part of my fans," replied Oh, "But you will continue to improve your record?" came the royal question. "Yes, your majesty," promised Oh, who obeyed and is now up to home run No. 788.

On camera she has been a double agent in Marathon Man and a Palestinian terrorist in Black Sunday. Off the set. Swiss-born Marthe Keller is a homebody who has just finished furnishing a Manhattan apartment and plans to settle in New York City. "Some day I would like to play a nice American girl," she says. First, she is off to Europe, where she has the title role in the movie Lulu, yet another adaptation of the Frank Wedekind play about a German seductress compelled to destroy the lives of her lovers. "Lulu is decadent and perverse. She is the Don Juan of women," says Keller.
After Lulu, Keller will play a
tamer type: Masha, a gentlewoman in Chekhov's The
Three Sisters, on the Paris
stage, "Masha is like me," says
Keller, "She talks about Moscow, Moscow, Moscow, When
I was growing up in Basel,
which was very boring, I
yearned for 'Paris, Paris,
Paris,"

On the Record

Patricia Schroeder, Colorado Congresswoman, urging that a proposed dollar coin portray Suffragist Susan B. Anthony rather than Miss Liberty: "We have real birds and real buffalo on our coins; it's time we had a real woman."

Frank Robinson, manager of the Rochester Red Wings, after his team lost to the Toledo Mud Hens 7 to 9: "Close doesn't count in baseball. Close only counts in horseshoes and grenades."

Mike Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan: "Many Americans think that Japan is Japan Incorporated and IPrime Minister! Fukuda presses a button and he can get things done. It's not a true picture of the Japanese economic system."

The Big Honda.

There is big, and there is big. So you may not think the Honda Accord is a big car. After all, it's only 162.8 inches long. And that's a good deal shorter than the Chevrolet Monza's 178.6 inches.

But the outside dimensions of a car don't always tell you how big it is inside. And that's where the Accord may surprise you.

Like all Hondas, the Accord has a transverse-mounted engine with front-wheel drive. This means the engine is tucked away up front, out of the way, and there is no drive shaft to the rear wheels. The space we save by this configuration is turned over to our passengers in the form of roominess and comfort.

With the rear seat folded down, the Accord converts to a roomy cargo carrier. Its hatchback design permits easy access to the fully-carpeted rear deck. And a lever by the driver's seat lets you release the hatch before you get out of the car.

Regardless of its size, the 1978 Honda Accord is definitely big on standard features. Its base sticker price includes an AM/FM radio, automatic maintenance reminder and electronic warning system, tachometer, steelbelted radial tires, rear window wiper, washer, and defroster, and

978 American Honda Motor Co., Inc

our CVCC engine, which runs on regular or unleaded gasoline.

Having mentioned gasoline, we should tell you that the Accord is big on mileage, too. With its standard 5-speed transmission it got 44 mpg for highway driving, 33 mpg city, according to EPA estimates. Of course, the actual mileage you get will vary depending on the type of driving you do, your driving habits, your car's condition and optional equipment. Mileage estimates are lower for California and high altitude cars.

Right here we would like to reassure you on one point. Although we fondly refer to the Accord as the Big Honda, it is only big by our standards. We don't build what are traditionally called big cars. And we don't intend to start.

A big car wouldn't be as simple to park as the Accord. Or as simple to maneuver in city traffic. And if we can't make it simple, we don't make it.



Art

Pictures from a Lost England

In London, Victorian curios

eople make noises about "Victorian morality" as a synonym for all those repressive forces that denied humanity its natural evolution toward Hustler magazine and Laurel Canyon group-gropes, but Victorian culture is still somewhat enigmatic. Nowhere is this truer than in painting. Modernism, the art of the past hundred years, defined itself in opposition to 19th century "bourgeois" painting: the art of the Salon in France, of the Royal Academy in England. Cézanne, Picasso and Matisse were everything that Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir Edward John Poynter and Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema were not and could not be. There was no way of judging the academicians by the standards of postimpressionism. You either execrated them and were on the side of history, or enjoyed them and missed the bus. The art the Victorians liked fell victim to the revolutionary mind. After Cézanne and Matisse were exhibited in London, the Royal Academicians complained about "Bolshevism in art." They were in a sense right. Within 20 years the Victorian subject-pictures had ceased to be the glory of English collections; they had become a storage problem, a social embarrassment, like certain White Russian exiles.

But nostalgia (plus an educated sense of cultural relativity) will bring anything back, and last week a fascinating exhibition entitled "Great Victorian Pictures: Their Paths to Fame," organized by Michael Harrison and Art Historian Rosemary Treble for the Arts Council of Great Britain, opened at the Royal Academy in London. There they are, together at last -John Everett Millais's Bubbles, Sir Edwin Landseer's Stag at Bay, George Frederick Watts' Hope, John Collier's The Prodigal Daughter and dozens more. Nothing could have seemed more secure than the fame and popularity of their authors; painters like Lord Leighton or, especially, Alma-Tadema (who, while working on one of his Imperial Roman story-pictures, had fresh roses shipped to him from the south of France weekly for four months to get the petals right) made untaxed fortunes, lived on a scale of grandeur that makes Picasso's seem ascetic, and attracted huge audiences. They were the grandfathers of the old-fashioned Hollywood spectacular: Watts' 1884-85 exhibition in New York was seen by half a million people

The Victorians produced the last genuinely popular form of contemporary art. They were also the last allegorists. When Leighton and Alma-Tadema painted antiquity, the comparison to Imperial England was never far away. In a didactic



Misfortune, from Egg's triptych (1858): adultery led to horrors that should not be painted

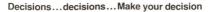
and moralizing culture, their pictures provided the last opportunity for people to extract information about history, and instruction as to conduct, from painting. The quintessence of such moralities was Augustus Leopold Egg's Past and Present, 1858, a triptych showing the results of adultery. The Victorians found the picture of the property of the property of the provided provi



Alma-Tadema's Baths of Caracalla (1899)
If you enjoyed them, you missed the bus.

ture gamier than we would. "There must be a line drawn," trumpeted the art critic of the Athenaeum, when it went on view at the Royal Academy, "as to where the horrors that should not be painted for public and innocent sight begin, and we think Mr. Egg has put one foot at least beyond this line." It is hard to see how the century could have produced a more perfect combination of prudery and puzzle-painting, and generations of nostalgists have furtively enjoyed the profusion of symbolic detail that Egg crammed into his canvas. The prostrate wife's bracelets look like handcuffs, the chains of vice; the print on the wall above the children, those luminous Victorian innocents, depicts the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise; their house of cards, emblematic of the frailty of domestic bliss, is falling down-for, close inspection reveals, it is constructed on top of a novel written by that suspect foreign realist Balzac.

Felicity undermined by France: it was not. after all, a bad metaphor of the fate of Victorian painting itself. But if fate of Victorian painting itself, and the tuttional support system of museums and dealers and critics, immensely popular, manifestly the voice of its time—could come apart so quickly and look like a 1991, what will Manhattaris Nutseum of Modern Art and the culture it represents look like a hundred years from now! That, perhaps, is the real riddle and will be a hundred years from now! That, perhaps, is the real riddle and will be a fine of the perhaps of



PALL MALL EXTRA LIGHT

Lower in tarthan all the other lights



The only low-tar filter with Pall Mall taste and flavor
Only 7 mg. tar Warning. The Surgeon General Has Determine

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

7 mg, "tar", 0.6 mg, nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

Books



Drafting the Declaration of Independence: Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Livingston and Sherman

Lost Language

INVENTING AMERICA: JEFFERSON'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE by Garry Wills; Doubleday; 398 pages; \$10

The 18th century man, all calibration and catalogue, seems shaded by sinister, unscientific paradoxes. Thomas Jefferson proclaimed a "self-evident" truth that all men are created equal and yet owned slaves and may have kept one as his mistress for years, he was an aristocrat and elitist who was implicated in the most democratic enterprise the world had ever attempted; a sweet violinist of the manor who could write georgic poetry about revolution and blost political politi

The problem, writes Garry Wills, usally lies not in Jefferson but in the anachronistic way that Americans have understood him and his greatest work, the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration, argues Wills, "is written in the lost language of the Enlightenment." It has passed through 202 years embalimed and misinterpreted, a sacred text enthrined in an art of incomprehension. The best way that the problem of the prob

Wills starts in Philadelphia. Jefferson rode up alone to substitute for Peyton Randolph in the Virginia delegation to the Continental Congress: "This marginal first appearance of the man is somehow typical. He moved oddy in and out of his hard to be the source of the sourc

A columnist and author (Nixon Agonister, Bare Ruined Chors). Wills has performed an amazing job of scholarship—a columnmension in the world that gave Jefdous immension in the world that gave Jefcholarship in the properties of the perdestroyed his library and most of his papers. While other historians have tended to base their conclusions on Jefferson's argues that Jefferson's mind was thorlare of the persistence of the pervised of the perpension of the books went up in smoke. Wills shrewdly reconstructs Jefferson's intellectual inheritance: the language and assumptions with which he worked, the ideas and writers he admired.

worked, the ideas and writers he admired. Parsing the Declaration, the author sometimes labors like an exceptical licsertion yields refreshing perspectives. Wills argues that Jefferson, far from being the Lockean individualist that scholars and patriotic orators have assumed, believed in sociability, itse of affection, arligion of the heart rather than of the head, a sentimental spirit—grounded in aemibilité. He was inspired not by Locke to the particular of the social spirit of the social social spirit and the social social spirit and social social spirit and social social spirit and spirit and social spirit and sp

This is a warmer Jefferson than Americans are accustomed to It is also a far more precise man, one for whom phrases like "the pursuit of happiness" were not decorative rhetoric but exact for measurable commodity, that in a science of man, human life could be geared to natural law and to the intricacy and precision of the universe. Similarly, when Jefferson worket that all mear are created equal. Willia

Excerpt

My impression, gained from going through Jefferson's home many times . . . is not quite the same as Professor Peterson's. What impressed the visitors ... was the 'Yankee' ingenuity of various tricks and utensils about the place, rather than the place itself. Doors opening by 'magic' if you touch but one of them. Other doors swinging food in. as the mantle quietly slips wine bottles up ... He had a Connecticut Yankee's engineering mind inside a Southern gentleman's frock coat. This superficially clashes with the popular image of him as a vague idealist. But that is what saves the image. He is the idealist as practical man-one who can make a plow or play a fiddle, though he was not 'practical' in the tawdry and capitalist sense: He had the good taste not to be a good businessman.

Actually, most of Jefferson's inventions were just copied from European models. And most cost him more time and effort than they saved. The dittographer was alway's his home 'convenient' left his daughter and her children roofless, living under canvas for long periods of remodeling. Too much attention to the house's jemmicks can distract to the house's jemmicks can distract on the house's jemmicks can distract period to the control of the conoriginal work. Our promise is simple...we'll show you

how to take better pictures

The Library of Photography invites you to accept

THE CAMERA

for 10 days free use



THE CAMERA Introductory volume Introductory volume to the most complete self-study "photog-raphy course be-tween covers" tween covers" ever published. How to use different types of cameras and attachments. Special new ways More than 200 pages of inspir and instruction

With the guidance of the LIFE Library of Photography, you will discover a world that up to now you've only half seen, You'll learn to develop your own sense of creativity, and to express yourself with a camera.

Your technical ability will also grow. Volume-by-volume - often with step-by-step instructions — you learn to use your camera imaginatively and correctly. You learn about film, flash, and lighting techniques. You discover how to work with developers toners and enlargers. Even how to do commercial photography. Famous Time-Life photographers such as John Dominis Carl Mydans and Alfred Eisenstaedt will offer you their personal tips and

trade secrets. But see for yourself. We'll send you The Camera for 10 days free. Mail the card or coupon today.





LIGHT AND FILM Understanding how to use light, including flood and flash. Selecting the right film for the picture. Using a light meter.





THE PRINT Setting up a darkroom.
Print-making, step-by-step
Creating special effects.
The great print-makers of
today. Transforming a ograph into a work of ar



COLOR

Here are "inside tips" on how to capture romantic color; sensu-ous color; proud color:



Among other volumes in the Library of Photography



Taking and making "impossible" pictures — from shooting in hazardous weather to getting high black-and-white contrast by underexposing a film



SEND NO MONEY - JUST MAIL THIS COUPON

FREE with THE CAMERA

TIME-LIFE BOOKS TIME & LIFE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 THE & LIFE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 68911.

It I sould like it permit The Careary Danes and it to be 10 to 10 t

ите	(Please print)		
idress		Apt	



 The Great Themes . The Studio

• Travel



TIME SUBSCRIBER SERVICE

Entering a new subscription? Check the box

tions, please attach a separate sheet Renewing? Check the box below and be sure

Listing/Unlisting service? Occasionally, we

PLEASE SEND TIME FOR 1 YEAR AT 531.

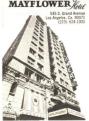
☐ New subscription ☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

For faster service, call toll-free 800-621-8200 (in Illinois, 800-972-8302).

DIAL DIRECT for Los Angeles Value 800 421-8851

350 big-value rooms, direct-dial phones, color TV and air conditioning. Around the corner from new Bonaventure and other great hotels. Nautical Chart Room cocktails/dining. 24-hour coffee shop. Airport transit and sightseeing service to lobby. Singles from \$26 to \$38.

MAYFLOWER Hotel



Books

notion of equal opportunity but an exact uniformity in men's moral sense, a term that itself possessed exact meaning. The author argues that Jefferson included blacks in this equality of moral sense and therefore that he believed in racial equality Neither Wills' nor Jefferson's theory would have been very persuasive in the Monticello slave quarters.

efferson never intended the Declaration to be a spiritual covenant, Wills writes, even though it is precisely that function that it has served. At Gettysburg, Lincoln's "new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" romanticized the Declaration into a new myth of the chosen people. Actually, the delegates in Philadelphia did not see themselves as citizens of the New Jerusalem. They were mainly concerned with getting out the Declaration so that the colonies, independent, could urgently negotiate some foreign aid from France. - Lance Morrow



Eva Perón at peak power, 1947 From casting couch to the Pink House.

La Presidenta

EVITA: FIRST LADY by John Barnes

Grove; 195 pages; \$8.95

D uring the 1940s one could tell the dic-There were black ones for Mussolini's Fascists, brown ones for Hitler's National Socialists and a blousy peasant number that Joseph Stalin occasionally wore when he wanted to convince the world that he was just a country boy.

Argentina's Juan and Eva Perón gave a different wrinkle to the haberdashery of power. Although they dressed like Napoleon and Josephine, they identified themselves with the descamisados, the shirtless poor who supported Perón from 1946-55. It was a classic case of gilt by association. Both Peróns came up from the bottom, and their ostentation and tantrums against the upper classes provided vicarious thrills for the masses they left behind.

Perón was a farmer's son. Evita, as the crowd called her, was a third-rate actress with first-rate street smarts who worked her way up from the casting couch to the Pink House, the traditional seat of Argentina's First Family. When she died in 1952 of cancer at the age of 33, the bereaved descamisados sought to have her canonized. The Vatican diplomatically declined, suggesting that her good works were basically secular.

John Barnes' biography amplifies the papal declaration. Peronist power was founded on a simple principle: Take from the rich and give to the poor, then take from the poor. Just after World War II this was not difficult. Argentina was fat with hard foreign currency from its exports of wheat and beef. While Juan donated the machismo, Eva provided the cunning and humorless drive. Largely un-

der her direction, the wealth was spread. Once a union became solidly Peronist, its workers could look forward to huge wage increases. Evita also controlled the 5 million-member General Confederation of Labor, whose figurehead leader had been a hall porter at her old apartment building.

Her Social Aid Foundation, Barnes documents, was gorged with millions of unrecorded dollars, "gifts" from industrialists and chambermaids. She humiliated the aristocratic families that had snubbed her on the way up and bought the affection of the crowd with widely publicized and much needed charities.

She also attempted to secure her own future by stuffing a Swiss bank vault with cash and flaunting one of the world's most valuable (and tasteless) collections of jewelry. Eva's death deprived Perón of her much needed political pillow talk. His heavyhandedness and arrogance went unchecked. He foolishly attacked the church and caused outrage by taking a 13-yearold mistress. Later he dismissed criticism of the affair with the remark that he was not superstitious. He lasted until 1955, when the army toppled him in a coup.

oday Peronism is brutally suppressed by Argentina's military government. Yet the mystique of Juan and Eva continues. She, especially, has achieved an international moment of posthumous pop stardom. Evita, a musical based on her life, is now a hit in London, and will probably be brought to Broadway.

Biographer Barnes, a journalist who covered Latin America before becoming a Los Angeles-based correspondent for the London Sunday Times, treats his subject both forthrightly and fairly. In fact, he is not entirely unsympathetic. The sources of Eva's greeds, hates and demagogic passions are too real to dismiss. Sad is an adjective that often appears in front of Argentina, and this

book shows why.

Books

Elementary

THE LAST SHERLOCK HOLMES

by Michael Dibdin Pantheon; 192 pages; \$7.95

SHERLOCK HOLMES VS. DRACULA by Loren D. Estleman Doubleday: 214 pages; \$7.95

t was on a damp October night in 18-when the wind howled like a child in the chimney. In those days Sherlock Holmes kept a child in the chimney for comparison purposes.

"Yes, Watson," he remarked paradoxically, "the future can be discerned. It is the past that is hidden."

"Great Scott!" I expostulated. "How did you read my mind?

He puffed upon his underslung pipe. "When I see a man shuffling a tarot deck. certain conclusions become manifest -the first of which is that you are wasting your time with occult twaddle.

My protest was unavailing. Holmes helped himself to a drink from the gasogene. "Using nothing but logic, one can follow today's events and see deep into the next century. Of course, you have only

"Your word is like another man's paragraph." I assured him

Very well then. By the '70s I will have become an industry, the star of countless films and books. Nicholas Mevmake me the client

and Sigmund Freud

the detective. "Preposterous." "Profitable. In 1978, a London writer named Michael Dibdin, 31, will offer The Last Sherlock Holmes Story, pitting me against the 1888 slaver of harlots, Jack the Ripper." "A novel idea, Holmes,

"More like a short story, Watson. And hardly new. A Mr. Ellery Queen will have already written A Study in Terror in 1966. postulating that Jack was an aristocrat named the Duke of Shires. Other literature will theorize that the killer was a Scotland Yard inspector or a member of the royal family

Shocked, I gulped my brandy. Even though I was immortal. I wasn't getting any younger

'In the same year," Holmes went on, "a young American novelist, Mr. Loren D. Estleman, 25, will publish Sherlock Holmes vs. Dracula.

"But you have already annihilated such creatures in the Adventure of the Sussex Vampire.

evertheless, if a man goes to bat for me, the least I can do is listen to his tale. And, in point of fact, both Dibdin and Estleman observe the law, grant them that. As the mystery writer Dorothy Savers will write of the Sherlockian pastiche. "The rule of the game is that it must be played as solemnly as a county cricket match at Lord's." Neither writer mocks; both stories are formal. Both will have readers clued to their seats. But face it, old fellow, your speech is pathetically easy to echo."

I remonstrated; he echoed my tone

"The Dracula tale," said Holmes, "stretches credulity to the breaking point. It actually has me saying modestly, the monster was 'one step ahead of

me, as usual. The fiend would never have been a step ahead. "And you would never have

been modest "As for the Ripper book, the

thing is a well-plotted psychodrama with a denouement as sacrilegious as the title is misleading. There will always be one more Sherlock Holmes story. Remember, even Conan Doyle was not able to kill me. He brought me back from the grave after 'death' at the Reichenbach falls. But all the later stories, like these two novels, were not quite up to my former standard.

Perhaps it's as Doyle wrote about his severest critic." I mused, "A Cornish fisherman once told the author, 'Sherlock may not have killed himself falling over that cliff. But he did injure himself something terrible. He's never been the same

The world's most illustrious consulting detective merely indicated his file of brilliantly solved cases. "I prefer the comment of Her Majesty as to my durability. Be he ever so humble there's no police like Holmes." Stefan Kanfer

Editors' Choice

FICTION: Final Payments. Mary Gordon . Innocent Fréndira and Other Stories, Gabriel Garcia Márquez . Shosha, Isaac Bashevis Singer . The Execution of Mayor Yin. Chen Jo-hsi . The Left-Handed Woman Peter Handke . The World According to Garp, John Irving

NONFICTION: A Place for Noah. Josh Greenfeld . Congo Diary and Other Uncollected Pieces. Joseph Conrad First Person Rural. Noel Perrin Reflections. Walter Benjamin Russian Thinkers. Isaiah Berlin The Gulag Archipelago III. Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Best Sellers

FICTION

- 1. Scruples, Krantz (4 last week)
- 2. Bloodline, Sheldon (1)
- 3. The Holcroft Covenant, Ludlum (2)
- 4. The World According to Garp.
- 5. Chesapeake. Michener (6)
- 6. Stained Glass. Buckley (5)
- 7 The Last Convertible Myrer (9)
- 8. Eye of the Needle, Follett (8)
- 9. The Human Factor, Greene (7) 10. Evergreen, Plain (10)

NONFICTION

- 1. The Complete Book of Running.
- 2. If Life Is a Bowl of Cherries-What Am I Doing in the Pits?.
- 3. Pulling Your Own Strings. Dyer (3)
- 4. A Time for Truth. Simon (5)
- 5. My Mother/My Self. Friday (4) 6. RN: The Memoirs of Richard
- Nixon, Nixon (6) 7. Running and Being. Sheehan (7)
- 8. Metropolitan Life. Lebowitz (9) 9. Gnomes. Huvgen & Poortyliet (8)
- 10. Adrien Arpel's 3-Week Crash Makeover/Shapeover Beauty Program. Arpel with Ebenstein



Using nothing but logic, one can follow today's events and see deep into the next century.



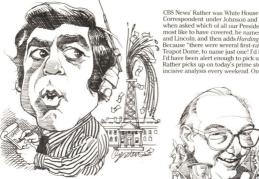
"An intensely involving personal drama played out against the background of Boston life through the Sacco-Vanzetti, the bootleg and Depression years into the Kennedy era... There has not been a novelist since Edwin O'Connor [The Last Hurrah] who knows as much as Carroll does about the Boston Irish, their clannishness, their ruthlessness, their terrible vulnerability." -Barbara Bannon, Publishers Weekly

a novel by James Carroll

\$10.95 at all bookstores

Little.Brown

Dan Rather would like to have been around during Teapot Domegate!



Correspondent under Johnson and Nixon, But when asked which of all our Presidents he'd most like to have covered, he names Jefferson and Lincoln, and then adds Harding, Why? Because "there were several first-rate stories-Teapot Dome, to name just one! I'd like to think I'd have been alert enough to pick up on them.' Rather picks up on today's prime stories in incisive analysis every weekend. On CBS Radio.

"Two loaves of rye today,"said the lady to Charles Kuralt.

CBS News' traveling newsman/essayist and his bus have been mistaken for the bookmobile the X-ray van and, one time, the bread truck! "It's good for you," he says. "You mustn't think you're a big shot just because you're on radio and television.' Kuralt logs about 50,000 miles a year exploring America. He tells you what he finds, as only he can, twice each weekend.

Win Elliot's 60-minute running of the Kentucky Derby.

When a fire delayed the start of the Derby some years ago, CBS Radio Sports' Win Elliot held listeners through a one-hour wait with his remarkable ad-lib performance, Easy, he says."All you have to know is horses, jockeys, breeders, trainers, track history-and how to ad-lib!"Enjoy Elliot's total sports expertise eleven times a weekend.

Rather, Kuralt and Elliot-all part of our weekend. More: Pat Summerall, Morley Safer, George Herman, Charles Collingwood, Dallas Townsend and others. More: Weekend Specials; play-by-play sports. Add this to outstanding local programming on CBS Radio Network affiliated stations and you see why people listen here... make radio their steady weekend companion.

CBS RADIO NETWORK

Cinema

Oh, Yes! Oh, No!

SGT. PEPPER'S LONELY HEARTS CLUB BAND Directed by Michael Schultz Screenplay by Henry Edwards

Someone sew a couple of buttons on Peter Frampton's shirt, and we can get on with this (Yes, male decolletage is OK. No, male decolletage is OK. No, male decolletage is not OK. he lacks a serious thorax). What we have is an impudent attempt to filmify and cinemogrificate a collection of old Beatlest unes, most of them from the marvelous 1967 LP Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hears Club Band.

The record is still an amazing con-



Peter Frampton in Sgt. Pepper A one-week rise to stardom.

cotion. In one more or less coordinated outpouring, it brought together songs that seemed to belong in an old British music hall (Sgt. Pepper itself, and When I'm 64), druggie exhorations and psychedelic visions (Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds), loving mockery of the middle class (She's Leaving Home), a strange, jingly vision of evil (4 Dav in the Life).

The only coherence was that of mood, but the songs leaked suggestive bits of near-meaning that made beyond-sense, sepcially when heard through a chemical fog. Re-creating this fog in a film is what Director Michael Schultz and Producer Robert Stigwood have tried to do, and, given the \$12 million budget they had, it was inevitable that they would try too hard.

The film's conceit is that the original Sgt. Pepper and his three sidemen were heroic World War I bandsmen who returned to their town of Heartland and, after full lives, bequeathed their instruments to the four little boys who would grow up to become the second Sgt. Pepper band. These are Frampton, a sweet-faced youth with wilted blond hair, and Barry, Robin and Maurice Gibb, the brothers who are the Bee Gess.

George Burns, who does an agreeable turn as Mr. Kite, the mayor of Heartland, explains that the idea of a second band worried everyone: "We didn't know how they would sound." Well, they sound all right, enough like the Beatles to be respectful, enough not like them to take note of the eleven vears that have gone by.

The action of the movie has the Heartland boys whipped off to Hollywood and exposed, poor things, to the temptation of Big Bucks. There is a splendidy absurd contract-signing orgy, involving some expensive and schizophrenic kidding of the rock world's overdose of money, and soor Frampton has forgotten all about Strawberry Fields (Sandy Farina), the sapply beautiful gird back home. "A difficult one-week rise from obscurity to stardom," as one of the film's captions

puts it, follows, and. The Bee Gees are fresh and lively. Frampton is awful, but since the entire film is camp, and camp camped, awfulness is something to be mined. Things move fast for the first 50 minutes and the audience's reaction is "Oh, yes!" For the last 60 minutes it becomes "Oh, no!" It is not hard to figure out why; too many big names were signed up and had to be used. A few of them: Frankie Howerd as Mean Mr. Mustard; Steve Martin doing his Ronny Graham imitation as he sings Maxwell's Silver Hammer; Billy Preston; a very puzzled-looking Alice Cooper and such rock groups as Aerosmith and Earth. Wind & Fire. "Too much!" was an expression of wonder and admiration in the '60s, but this seems no longer to be true. A theaterful of young people at the invitational screening attended by this reviewer booed the film off the screen - John Skow

Chevy's Chase

FOUL PLAY

Directed and Written by Colin Higgins

On the would not call it an auspicious mocition picture debut. Just twice in the course of this infinite movie—a comedymystery into which someone forgot to put the comedy—does Chevy Chase get to do his famous impersonation of a klutz. One time he knocks over some glassware while attempting to project a susue image for Goldie Hawn; another time he falls off a classified that the state of the control lawn that it is slippery. At no extra prior, is he given anything even remotely funny to say or do. It is hard to remember my to say or do. It is hard to remember to the company of the compa when a talented comic had fewer moments of risibility. He should thank his genes for the natural ease and charm he has to fall back upon. They allow him to sink bemusedly into the scenery without recourse to the desperation moves a lesser man might try. As a result Chase will doubtless live to fight for a life upon the silver screen at least one more day.

and the same has not midde day, and the same has been compared in playing a detective, agent he is entangled in, playing a detective, and the same has a s

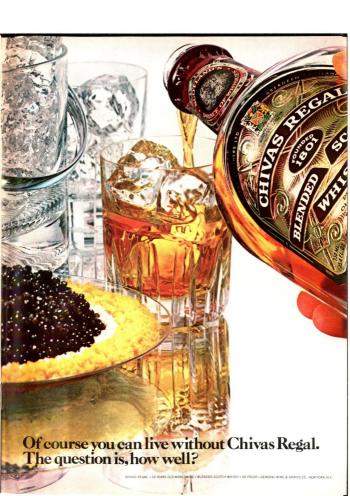


Chase and Hawn in Foul Play
A fall off a slippery gangplank.

2) something big is going on. Finally, of course, unavoidable evidence develops, and we cut to the chase. Alas, Director Colin Higgins has no higher skill in staging action than he does in inventing original comic situations. The most he can manage is some vulgar shock effects and a few Hitchcock rip-offs.

In a dispiriting film, the saddest moments belong to Dudley Moore, who plays a frustrated sex fiend whom Hawn keeps coming across. He is desperate for laughs, and Higgins, is frantic to provide them, but to no—or at least embarrassing —avail. Higgins was the author of the

popular Silver Streak; if you didn't realize it then, you will surely now understand how great was his debt to resourceful Richard Pryor for saving that similarly noisy and tasteless venture. Higgins should not make a move without him. — Richard Schickel



Introducing the solution.

The low tar/low taste problem...solved! Camel Lights deliver the real satisfaction no other low tar cigarette can. But, then, no other low tar is a Camel,

It starts with a richer-tasting Camel blend.

Carefully formulated for low tar filter smoking. The resu a rich, rewarding, truly satisfying taste. Just 9 mg. tar. The name says it all. All the flavor and satisfaction that's been missing in low tar cigarettes.

This one delivers. Because this one's a Camel.

Put the solution in your hands.

New Camel Lights



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

9 mg, "tar", 0.8 mg, nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.